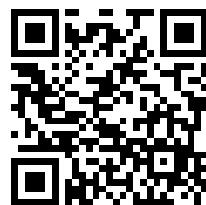

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— III —

First Preface.

The *Principal Events* and notes on *Trade and Industry* for the period prior to the close of Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY's administration in March, 1882, have been taken largely from Dr. E. J. EITEL's History of Hongkong. The information under these headings subsequent to that date has been mainly extracted from official publications. The notes on *Public Works* have been furnished by the Director of that department. In the brief summary of *Legislation* the Ordinances in force at the end of 1901 have been given the numbers they bear in Sir JOHN CARRINGTON's edition.

Under the heading *Trade* the figures dealing with *ships cleared and entered* exclude steam-launches and junks whether engaged in foreign or local trade. The excess in numbers of *emigrants returned* over *emigrants left* is accounted for by many that leave from various Treaty Ports of China returning *via* Hongkong.

Under *Finance* the percentage of expenditure devoted to *Non-effective Charges* is based on the inclusion under that head of Pensions and Interest. *General Administration* covers the Governor's Office, the Colonial Secretary's, Registrar General's and Audit Departments, the Treasury, the Post Office, the Harbour Department, the Observatory, Charitable Allowances, Transport and Miscellaneous Services. *Law and Order* include the Supreme Court, Magistracy, Law Officers, Land Registry, Police, Fire Brigade and Gaol. The Botanical and Afforestation as well as the Medical and Sanitary Departments are included under *Public Health*. *Public Instruction* comprises the Education Department, Queen's College and Ecclesiastical Allowances; *Public Works* covers the Public Works establishment as well as annually recurrent and extraordinary works. *Defence* includes the Military Contribution and Volunteers.

The statistics given under *Climate* were obtained from various sources prior to 1884 when the Observatory at Kowloon was established.

The *Population* statistics prior to 1869 are exclusive and for that and subsequent years inclusive of the Army and Navy in the Colony. Except for the years 1904 and 1905, when the population of New Kowloon, *i.e.*, of the New Territories South of the Kowloon Hills, is included, these statistics do not take those Territories into consideration. The population of the New Territories according to the Census taken in 1901 was 102,254 of which 17,243 were in New Kowloon.

Under *Public Instruction* the figures given from the year 1875 onward show the number of Grant-in-Aid Schools in place of the number of Mission Schools and the average daily attendance in place of the total number of scholars as the progress of education is considered to be thereby more correctly indicated. In the earlier years the total number of schools under European supervision and of scholars enrolled in them are alone available.

The statistics under the heading *Public Order* require no comment. Those under *Defence* referring to regular troops are taken from returns by the Principal Medical Officer.

M. NATHAN.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
December, 1906.

Second Preface.

In 1910 it was decided that the Historical and Statistical Abstract, being a most useful record for reference, should be printed as a separate publication once in every 10 years, the unexpired decade only appearing in the Civil Service List, the first issue of this separate record to be compiled and published in 1911 - up to and including 1910.

Under *Finance* a new sub-head has been added for 1910, *Undertakings of Government*. This column includes the Post Office and Kowloon-Canton Railway. Previously the Post Office had been included in *General Administration*.

To the Departments under *Public Order* has been added *District Office*. A District Officer was appointed for the New Territories on 23rd September, 1907.

Queen's College is no longer a separate Department. On 20th May, 1909, the Secretary of State approved of its being brought under the Education Department.

The Army and Navy and the New Territories have been included in the figures shown under *Population* since the year 1907. The figures given are approximate only—except for the years in which a census has been taken.

F. D. LUGARD.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
1st April, 1911.

(1.)—HISTORY.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS, TRADE AND INDUSTRIES, PUBLIC WORKS, LEGISLATION.

Abbreviations.

Pr. Ev.—Principal Events. P.W.—Public Works.

Tr. & Ind.—Trade & Industries. H.K.—Hongkong.

1841.

Captain Charles Elliot, R.N., administered from 26.1.1841 to 10.8.1841.

Pr. Ev.—H.K. is taken over (26/1) and Govt. administered by Capt. ELLIOT as Chief Superintendent of the Trade of Br. subjects in China in accordance with proclamation issued by him (29/1), which also declared that Chinese should be governed according to laws of China and others according to laws of Gr. Britain. 2nd proclamation (1/2) promised free exercise of religious rites, social customs and private rights. Br. and foreign merchants came from Macao to prospect (Feb.). Building commenced (March). Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. erected first substantial house and godowns at East Point. Military and naval establishments first located near West Point and mercantile centre at Wong Nei Cheong Valley but this proved too unhealthy. Chinese settled to W. of this valley in “the Canton Bazaar” and near site of later Central Market in “the Bazaar”. About 2,000 Tan-ka or boat people came to Colony. In 1st issue of *H.K. Govt. Gazette* (1/5) Ch. Magistrate appointed and in 2nd issue (15/5) original census published. Proclamation of 7/6 declared H.K. a free port.

At 1st sale of lands, subsequently disallowed, 33 marine lots aggregating about 9 acres sold for total annual rent of £3,032. Outbreak of malignant malarial fever in June, violent typhoons on 21-22 & 25-26/7 and destructive fire on 12/8 retarded progress of new Colony. Harbour Master, Clerk of Works, Colonial Surgeon and Land Officer appointed.

1842.

Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B., in charge of Government from 11.8.1841 to 25.6.1843; Governor 26.6.1843 to 7.5.1844.

(Mr. A. R. Johnston administered during the latter half of 1841 and 1842).

Pr. Ev.—Establishment of Superintendent of Trade moved from Macao to H.K. (27/2). Treaty of Nanking (29/8) confirmed cession of H.K. On conclusion of war fleet and troops, except garrison of 700, left and arrangements made to bring local affairs under Col. Office, Superintendency of Trade, held by Gov., still remaining under Foreign Office. Post Office organized. Committee appointed (29/3) to investigate claims to land and lay out town; main street called Queen's Road. Baptist Chapel opened there (7/7). "Friend of China" newspaper established (17/3). **Tr. & Ind.**—Mexican and other Republican dollars declared to be standard in all matters of trade (27/4.) **P.W.**—Barracks erected on Cantonment Hill, at Stanley and at Aberdeen. Central Market, subsequently removed to site on other side of Queen's Road, opened (10/6). Road constructed from Wong Nei Cheong to Shau Ki Wan.

1843.

Pr. Ev.—Following on Royal Warrant appointing the Chief Superintendent of Trade, Sir HENRY POTTINGER, to be Gov. & C. in C. of the Colony of H.K. and its

Dependencies, Col. Govt. was organized with a Lieut. Gov., Col. Sec., Treasurer, Chinese Sec., Legal Adviser, Col. Surgeon, Col. Chaplain, Ch. Magist., Harbour Mr., Col. Surveyor and Land Officer, and Postmaster. Also 18 officials and 26 unofficials appointed J.s of P. City named "Victoria" (29/6). Col. Chaplain first officiated in matshed church (24/12); he started St. Paul's College for training Chinese to be C. of E. ministers. R. C. church in Wellington Street consecrated (18/6). Mosque built. Morrison Education Society, transferred from Macao, opened school on Morrison Hill (11/1). Hosps. established by Med. Missionary Society and by naval and milit. authorities. Health very bad; between May and Oct. 24 % of troops and 10 % of European civilians died of fever. Committee of Public Health and Cleanliness appointed. Attempts made to check land jobbing. **Tr. & Ind.**—At end of year 12 large English firms, 10 English merchants on smaller scale and about 6 Indian firms. As a result of peace junk trade declined and opening of 5 treaty ports including Shanghai (11/1) adversely affected trade of H.K. First H.K. built vessel "The Celestial" of 80 tons launched from patent slip at E. Point (7/2). **Leg.**—Royal Instructions of 6/4 constituted Ex. and Leg. Councils, each of 3 members exclusive of Gov.

1844.

Governor Sir John Francis Davis, Bart., (8.5.1844 to ✓ 18.3.1848).

(Major-General G. C. D'Aguilar administered on various occasions).

Pr. Ev.—Attempt to regulate population by Registration Ord. opposed at first public meeting in H.K. (28/10) and by general strike (30/10). Supreme Court opened (1/10). Police force organized (1/5). At land sale on 22/1 101 lots aggregating 25ac. sold for £2,562 annual rental. Anglo-Ch. College for training Ch.

ministers opened by London Miss. Soc Seamen's Hosp. built by public subscription (38/9). Tai Ping Shan Market started. Amateur Dramatic Club formed (18/12).

Tr. & Ind.—Trade except in opium declined, partly owing to restrictions imposed by Ch. authorities under Sir H. PORTINGER's Supplementary Treaty of 8/10/43. Piracy round H.K. also affected junk trade. First opium ord. passed (26/11) and farm let for \$720 p.m. Salt tax instituted. **Leg.**—First sitting of Leg. Council (11/1). Land Registration Ord. (No. 1) established office for registration of conveyance of realty and made provision for security of titles.

1845.

Pr. Ev.—Police rates introduced and house property rated after some opposition. Consul for U. S. A. appointed (12/11). P. & O. S. N. Co. started monthly mail steamers (1/8). School for English children and Union Church opened. "China Mail" newspaper started (20/2). **Tr. & Ind.**—Attempt made to put currency on gold basis soon failed. Branch of Oriental Bank Corporation established (April). Opium farm let for \$1,710 p.m. **P.W.**—Wong Nei Cheong Valley drained, road made round it, and colonial cemetery with chapel opened. Road constructed from Shau Ki Wan to Tytam (5.3 m.). 3 landing Piers on City front and 3 Police Stations in City built. Temporary Govt. Ho. completed (11/1). **Leg.**—Summary Offences Ord. (No. 1) passed.

1846.

Pr. Ev.—Much friction between judicial and executive branches of Govt. Vice-Admiralty Court established (4/3). Consuls for Denmark and Portugal appointed (11 & 12/3). H.K. Club opened (26/5). **Tr. & Ind.**—Junk trade revived. Attempt of merchants to obtain protection for tea shipped at H.K. failed. Opium farm let \$1,560 p.m.

1847.

Pr. Ev.—Sir J. Davis made ineffectual milit. expedition to Canton (2/4 to 8/4) to secure fulfilment of terms of Nanking Treaty of 1842. Also failed in attempt to establish commercial relations with Annam (Oct.). Difficulties between judicial and executive branches of Govt. culminated in trial of Ch. Justice by Ex. Council (22/11). Parliamentary Comm. appointed (March) to enquire into commercial relations in China reported adversely on monopolies, petty regulations and expensive establishment in H.K. Milit. authorities decided to erect defensible barracks at Stanley (8/3). Foundation stone of St. John's Cathedral laid (11/3). China Branch of Royal Asiatic Soc. organized (15/1). Court ho. purchased from Dent & Co. **Tr. & Ind.**—Licences substituted for opium farm. **P.W.**—Magistracy, Victoria Gaol (reconstructed in 1865) and Police Stations at Queen's Road East (now abolished) and at Aberdeen (since superseded) constructed. 2,440 yards of City drains laid.

1848.

Governor Sir Samuel George Bonham, G.C.B., (20.3.1848 to 12.4.1854).

(Major-General Staveley, C.B., administered on various occasions up to 25.2.1851).

Pr. Ev.—Large excess of expenditure over revenue required reduction in establishments and stoppage of P.W. Colonial Hosp. organized (1/10). 13 vessels lost in typhoon (31/8-1/9). Amateur Dramatic Club revived (2/12). **Tr. & Ind.**—Opening up of goldfields in Sacramento Valley initiated commerce and coolie emigration to San Francisco which grew rapidly in following years. H.K. & Canton Steam Packet Co. established (19/10). **P.W.**—Govt. Offices near Cathedral and Court house in Queen's Road completed and road from Aberdeen to Stanley (6 $\frac{3}{4}$ m.) constructed.

1849.

Pr. Ev.—Hien Fung became Emperor of China (25/2). Sir G. Bonham's interview with Viceroy SEN (17/2) failed to gain permission for merchants to enter Canton City. 83 pirate junks destroyed (Oct.). 15 Justices of Peace selected by Gov. to advise him. Commission of enquiry into land tenure appointed (Oct.). St. John's Cathedral opened (11/3) and placed under Bishop of Victoria created by Letters Patent of 11/5. Various missionary schools including the one for English children had to be closed for want of support. Victoria Regatta Club formed (25/10). **Tr. & Ind.**—P. & O. S. N. Co. commenced running regular steamer between H.K. and Shanghai. **Leg.**—Various Ords. connected with administration of justice passed this year were superseded later.

1850.

Pr. Ev.—Revolt originating in Kwang Si afterwards developed into Tai Ping rebellion. 13 pirate junks destroyed in Mirs Bay (4/3). 136 men of 59th Regt. died out of strength of 568, mostly from fever. Plague broke out in Canton in May but did not spread to H.K. London Mission Hosp. closed for want of funds. First Bishop—G. SMITH—arrived (29/3); became chairman of Educational Committee which administered Govt. grants to schools and took charge of St. Paul's College. **Tr. & Ind.**—Attempt of Canton Hoppo to prevent H.K. river steamers carrying cargo from H.K. to Canton checked. **Leg.**—Two unofficial members nominated by J.s of P. to Leg. Council which previously consisted of 3 officials exclusive of Governor.

1851.

Major-General Jervois, K.G., administered on various occasions between February, 1851 and April, 1854.

Pr. Ev.—Discussion between Govt. & J.s of P. re Municipal Govt. which had been going on since 1849

led to no result. London Missionary Society opened chapel for treatment of out-patients (May). 472 houses North of Queen's Road destroyed by fire. Cricket Club established (June). **P.W.**—5 wells sunk for City Water Supply. Road from Albany Godowns to Wong Nei Cheong (now called Wan Chai Road) constructed and first Praya reclamation scheme partly carried out.

1852.

Pr. Ev.—Disturbances in S. China incident on Tai Ping rebellion sent many Chinese to H.K. 19 cases of piracy in H.K. waters. **Tr. & Ind.**—Great increase in emigration to Straits Settlements and California. Emigration to Peru also benefited H.K. for a time till abuses connected with its trade necessitated abandonment. Coinage of Br. dollar first mooted on account of Mex. dollars, Ind. rupees and Br. coins being at a discount. P. & O. S. N. Co. established regular monthly steamer between H.K. and Calcutta thereby giving Colony fortnightly communication with England. Exchange at 6 months' sight stood at 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 5/- on December 30th.

1853.

Pr. Ev.—Shortlived Tai Ping dynasty established at Nanking visited by Sir G. BONHAM who decided no liberal policy to be expected from it. Piratical fleet destroyed (10/5); nevertheless 70 cases of piracy during year including that of S.S. *Aratoon Apear* (5/8). Attempt to revive school for English children failed. **Tr. & Ind.**—Emigration to Br. Guiana put on regular footing and that to Australia commenced. Chinese Govt. legalised importation of opium. Exchange at 6 months' sight stood at 5/- on December 29th. **P.W.**—Wong Nei Cheong Police Stn., Police Stn. No. 9 in Caine Road and 2 slaughter houses constructed; all subsequently abolished. **Leg.**—Ord. No. 1 made it lawful for aliens to hold and transfer real property.

1854.

Governor Sir John Bowring, Kt., LL.D., (13.4.1854 to 5.5.1859).

(Colonel W. Caine administered on various occasions up to 8.9.1859).

Pr. Ev.—Kowloon City and other towns to N.E. of H.K. taken and re-taken by Tai Pings and Imperialists. Rebels blockaded Canton River and threatened city, many Chinese taking refuge in H.K. (Dec.). On outbreak of Crimean war batteries erected for defence of Colony. 73 soldiers stricken with fever and dysentery in one month. 6 cases of beri-beri, previously unknown in H.K., occurred among Ind. troops. **Tr. & Ind.**—Emigration to Jamaica started (Nov.). Opening of Japan by convention of 14/10 had little immediate though important ultimate effect on H.K. trade. H.K. and Canton Steam Packet Co. broke up (13/12). **P.W.**—Wong Nei Cheong School (26 scholars) completed; afterwards given up.

1855.

Pr. Ev.—Tai Ping and Imperialist fleets of war junks ordered out of H.K. harbour (Jan.). Rebels retired from Canton river before Br. force sent from H.K. Sir J. BOWRING failed to get recognition of this service from Viceroy YEH. Commission enquired into administration of Police force (Aug.). 800 deaths among Chinese from fever between 6/2 & 28/4. Serious conflagration in centre of town (16/2). St. Andrew's school for Br. children established but failed after a few years.

Tr. & Ind.—Sir J. BOWRING's treaty with Siam started trade between H.K. and that country. 3 new ports in Philippine Is. opened. **P.W.**—Praya scheme which re-established crown rights over reclaimed foreshore in front of town opposed by European lot-holders (5/12). **Leg.**—Leg. Council increased to 3 unofficial and 6 official members.

1856.

Pr. Ev.—Anti-foreign placards and hostility of officials in Canton culminated in arrest there of Chinese crew of H.K. Lorcha “ Arrow ”. Surrender and apology refused by Viceroy and forts and official residences in Canton bombarded without result except destruction of European Canton and Whampoa factories by Chinese mob. S. of S. refused to consider proposal (17/4) to license gambling houses. Serious fires at Tai Ping Shan (27/1) and Western Market (23/2). Volunteer Fire Brigade (23/1) and Chinese Fire Brigade (7/3) organized. Govt Ho. completed. Villas and farms established at Pok Fu Lam. Anglo-Chinese College closed at end of year. **Leg.**—Ord. No. 1 authorized recognition of Chinese wills in local courts.

1857.

Pr. Ev.—S.S.s *Feima* and *Thistle* captured by Chinese soldiers (Jan.). 400 Europeans poisoned with arsenic believed to have been introduced into bakery at instance of Chinese officials (15/1); great excitement caused thereby in H.K. and in England led to Lord ELGIN superseding Sir J. BOWRING as plenipotentiary in China and to “ Arrow ” war with that country, which was not however prosecuted during year owing to Ind. mutiny. France joined Gr. Br. and ultimatum issued to Viceroy (24/12). 32 cases of piracy between 1/11/56 and 15/2/57; afterwards decreased. Local educational movement at low ebb. **Tr. & Ind.**—Junk trade fell off owing to blockade of Canton River. New docks established at Aberdeen (June). **P.W.**—Three Police Stations erected. Praya scheme partly carried out. Town now lighted by 350 oil lamps (1/10). Central Police Station finished. **Leg.**—Three official and one unofficial members added to Leg. Council.

1858.

Pr. Ev.—Canton captured by allied forces (5/1) and administered till 21/10/61 by allied commissioners.

War transferred to N. where Taku Forts captured (20/5) and Treaty of Tientsin signed (26/6) but not ratified. Public meeting (29/7) to discuss exodus of Chinese from and stoppage of supplies to H.K. enforced by Chinese officials led to capture of Nam Tau in San On district. H.K. passage boat *Wing Sun* captured by pirates. Much disease; Asiatic cholera and hydrophobia said to have been first introduced. Violent discords in Civil Service and prosecutions of newspapers. **Tr. & Ind.**—Opium farm re-established and let for \$33,000 p.a. Salt tax abolished. **P.W.**—Central, Western, Eastern, Tai Ping Shan, So Kun Poo (46 stalls) and Wan Chai (40 stalls) Markets constructed; all except last two abolished or superseded later. Police Station No. 7 erected; superseded in 1902. **Leg.**—The Markets Ord. passed this year lasted till 1887. An Ord. for practitioners in law empowered barristers to act as their own solicitors. Meetings of Leg. Council made public (25/3).

1859.

Governor Sir Hercules Robinson, Kt., (9.9.1859 to 15.3. 1865).

(Mr. W. T. Mercer administered from 17.7.1861 to 8.9. 1861 and from 12.7.1862 to 11.2.1864).

Pr. Ev.—Defeat of Br. fleet at the Pei Ho (25/6) and ultimatum to China (Dec.) Sir J. BOWRING recommended annexation of Kowloon for commercial and sanitary value (29/3) and C. O. urged this on W. O. in connection with renewal of war. Operation of Imp. Ch. Mar. Customs commenced at Canton, opposed by H.K. merchants. S.S. *Cumfa* plundered by pirates. Agitation in England on account of disclosures with reference to Civil Service discord prejudicial to H.K. Ophthalmia epidemic. Diocesan native training school started. H.K. Br. of R. Asiatic Soe. wound up and library embodied in that of Morrison Education Soe. **Tr. & Ind.**—Contract Emigration confined to Br. Colonies. Native boat-building greatly increased. **P.W.**—Civil

hosp. (9 wards with 71 beds) completed ; superseded in 1874. Schools built at Shek Ho (26 scholars), Little H.K. (13 scholars) and Aberdeen ; all subsequently given up or superseded. Public station erected at Stanley. Bill to complete Praya scheme thrown out by influence of commercial houses.

1860.

Pr. Ev.—Renewal of war with China. Chusan Is. occupied (21/4), Taku Forts taken (26/8). Peking occupied (13/10) and Peking Convention (24/10) secured ratification of Treaty of Tientsin and further converted into cession a lease of the Kowloon Penin. which had been obtained from Canton Viceroy on (21/3). Pawnbrokers closed their shops in ineffectual protest against new Ord. P.O. transferred to local Govt. (1/5). Grant rise in value of land and consequent increase in revenue. Board of Education formed for management of Govt. schools (21/1). **Tr. & Ind.**—Shipping interests developed by commissariat and transport services during war. **P.W.**—Tanks constructed at Bonham Road for City Water-works. Station St., Tai Ping Shan, Centre St., Second St., West St., East St., Sai Ying Pun and Peak Roads laid out. Shau Ki Wan School (57 scholars) built. **Leg.**—The Pawnbrokers Ord. (No. 1) regulated this business. Ords. constituting a marine court of enquiry and a board to grant navigation certificates were subsequently superseded.

1861.

Pr. Ev.—Emperor of China Hien Fung died (Jan.), and Prince Kung head of regency. Occupation of Canton by allies terminated 21/10. Kowloon Peninsula formally handed over to Great Britain (19/1) and discussion with regard to military lands there at once commenced. Piracy of "North Star" 4 miles out of H.K. Three district schools merged into new Govt. Central School. **Tr. & Ind.**—H.K. Chamber of Commerce

formed and establishment of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs opposed by it. **P.W.**—Accommodation for 610 Scholars provided for Central School in Gough Street, Robinson Road with bridge across Glenealy laid out. Police stations built at Pok Fu Lam and Shau Ki Wan; latter superseded in 1872. Quarters for signalmen provided on Peak. Lock Hosp. constructed this year afterwards became part of Govt. Civil Hosp.

1862.

Pr. Ev.—Chinese issue of *H.K. Gazette* started (1/3). Registrar Gen. made intermediary between Govt. and Chinese. Cadet system introduced by appointment of 3 student interpreters (3/4). Strike of cargo boatmen against registration under Ord. of previous year. Trial made of recruiting Indian police in Bombay and Madras and floating station for water police established. Military opened sanitarium at Peak which proved failure. Volunteer Corps consisting of battery of artillery armed with 3 prs. and 4 $\frac{2}{3}$ " howitzers first formed (1/3.) Miss BAXTER started Eurasian Schools. Piracies of "Henrietta Louise", "Imogen", "Eagle" and "Iron Prince" all close to H.K. Typhoon (27/7) resulted in considerable loss of life. **P.W.**—Road from Victoria Gap to Pok Fu Lam (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.) laid out. Timber landing piers provided at Pottinger and Ice House Streets and Observation Place. Town Clock Tower (124 ft. high) erected by public subscription. **Leg.**—Military Stores Ord. (No. 1) passed to stop supply of stores to Tai Ping rebels. Volunteer, P. O. and Police Ords. passed this year subsequently superseded. Ord. empowering barristers to act as their own solicitors repealed in 1871.

1863.

Pr. Ev.—Commission appointed to enquire into unsatisfactory working of Victoria Gaol. Chair coolies struck for nearly 3 months when brought under a licensing Ord. of this year. Piracy of "Bertha" near Stonecutters' Island (22/7). Sailors' Home at West

Point opened (31/1). Drinking fountain erected opposite City Hall site. **Tr. & Ind.**—Fluctuations in value of Mexican dollar led to proposal to establish mint at H.K. and to make standard dollar and sub. coins based on it only legal tender. Messageries Maritimes mail steamers started (1/1) and regular steamer communication with Br. N. Borneo established (Dec.). **P.W.**—Reservoir (2,000,000 gallons.) at Pok Fu Lam, connected by aqueduct with 2 tanks above City, completed; superseded in 1871. No. 4 Police Station constructed this year afterwards abolished and quarters built for Supt. Bot. and Afforest. Dep. superseded in 1892.

1864.

Pr. Ev.—Sir R. HART head of Ch. Imp. Maritime Customs (19/7). Tai Ping rebellion crushed by capture of Nanking (19/7). Wholesale deportation to Canton of professional beggars. Many “drain-gang” and other burglaries and murderous attacks. Riot of Malay seamen, police, and 99th reg. (12-14/9). Piracy of “Chico” (28/1). Marine and inland lots at Kowloon sold on short leases. Military contribution of £20,000 p.a., estimated to be $\frac{1}{5}$ th of imp. military expenditure, imposed on Colony. Band (11/4), Rifle Co. (24/5) and Canton Det. (17/9) added to Volunteer Corps which numbered 200 active and 200 hony. members at end of year. Public Garden (9 acres) between Garden and Albany Roads opened (6/8). First gas lighting in Victoria (12/11). Heavy rainfall (6/6) caused collapse of houses. **Tr. & Ind.**—Prospectus issued in July of H.K. & Shanghai Banking Co.; 6 banks already established at H.K. **P.W.**—Proposal for new Praya wall and reclamation fell through owing to opposition of lot-holders. Carriage road laid out to Shau Ki Wan. Bowrington Canal (600' long and 90' wide) formed. Sai Ying Pun Market (6 shops and 81 stalls) built. **Leg.**—Mercantile Law Amendment Ord. (No. 1.) amended laws of trade and commerce. Compilation of edition of ord. in force completed (Oct.).

1865.

Mr. W. T. Mercer administered from 16.3.1865 to 10.3.1866.

Pr. Ev.—Project of railway to connect Calcutta with Canton and H.K. mooted. Decided that criminals not to be extradited to China without guarantee that they will not be tortured. Committee appointed to enquire into mortality of troops. Board of Education abolished and Education Dep. placed under Inspector who was also head of Central School. St. Saviour's (R.C.) commercial school established. Piracy of "Georg Andrews" outside Lyemun Pass and of "Nuevo Lepanto" near Lan Tao. **Tr. & Ind.**—Union Dock Co. registered (31/7) with capital of \$500,000. H.K. Canton & Macao Steamboat Co. started (19/10) with capital of \$750,000. **P.W.**—Central Police Station (for officers and 176 constables), Victoria Gaol (120 single and 8 associated cells and accommodation for debtors), Post Office (sorting and 11 other rooms), Volunteer H.Q. (demolished 1905), Su Kun Pu School (for 150 scholars) and Sai Ying Pun School (for 75 scholars) completed. City lighted with 400 gas lamps in March. Battery Road laid out at West Point and first sections of Robinson and MacDonnell Roads in Kowloon. **Leg.**—Companies, associations and partnerships of more than 20 regulated by Companies Ord. (No. 1). Ords. Nos. 2 to 7 consolidated criminal law of H.K. on lines of U.K. Acts of 1861.

1866.

Governor Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, Kt., C.B. (11.3.1866 to 11.4.1872).

(Major-General H. W. Whitfield administered from 29.10.1868 to 12.12.1868 and from 13.4.1870 to 8.10.1871).

Pr. Ev.—H.K. Royal Mint opened (7/4); it had cost \$400,000 to establish and involved annual expen-

diture of \$70,000; commission appointed in Oct. to enquire into its working. System of branding and deporting criminals and flogging them if they returned to H.K. introduced. Volunteer Corps disbanded owing to non-attendance of members. **Tr. & Ind.**—Period of commercial depression which lasted till 1869 set in; 2 banks suspended payment. H.K. & Shanghai Bank converted into Corporation by Ord. (No. 2); capital \$5,000,000. H.K. & Whampoa Dock Co. formed (11/10); capital \$750,000. **P.W.**—Mint Buildings and Harbour Office completed; latter re-constructed in 1874. **Leg.**—The Companies Registration Ord. (No. 1) extended provisions of Companies Ord. of previous year.

1867.

Pr. Ev.—Commencement (15/10) of what henceforth known as Blockade of H.K.; Chinese cruisers patrolled neighbouring waters levying tax on junks trading with non-treaty ports; this was at first supported by British representative at Peking as means of checking smuggling from H.K. Commission reported in favour of closing Mint. Expenditure decreased to secure balance in estimates. 11 licensed gaming houses opened (15/9); afterwards increased to 16. St. Paul's College (C. of E.) closed for lack of funds. Praya wall destroyed by typhoon (8/8) in which several large vessels and many junks lost. Nearly 500 houses destroyed by fire (28/11). **Tr. & Ind.**—New dock of H.K. & Whampoa Dock Co. opened at Aberdeen (15/6). First of regular Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s steamers from San Francisco arrived (31/1). H.K. Hotel Co. started operations in July. Two important and some smaller firms failed. Exchange at 6 months' sight stood at 4/4½ on December 31st. **P.W.**—Slaughter House at Belcher's Bay (superseded 1894), Governor's Peak Residence (re-constructed 1902) and Gaol on Stonecutters' Island (since abandoned) completed. Land reclaimed at Kowloon Point by 500 ft. of sea-wall. **Leg.**—A Stamp Ord. passed

for revenue purposes, after much opposition from commercial community. An Ord. for the maintenance of order and cleanliness authorized licensing of gaming houses. An Emigration Ord. directed against abuses such as had come to light in connection with coolie emigration from Macao was subsequently strengthened.

1868.

Pr. Ev.—Attempt made by Canton Viceroy to collect customs dues in H.K. from junks proceeding to China defeated. Agitation against licensing of gaming houses started by H.K. Missionaries was taken up in the U.K. Mint closed after making only \$20,000 in seigniorage; buildings sold for \$65,000 and plant to Japan for \$60,000 (June). Marine lot-holders successfully resisted attempt of Govt. to make them re-construct sea-wall. Exchange at 6 months' sight stood at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ on December 31st. **P.W.**—Police Station No. 2 built. $8\frac{1}{2}$ acres reclaimed by 2,700 ft of sea-wall from Wilmer St. to Bonham Strand West. **Leg.**—Amendments made to Stamp Ord. The Suppression of Piracy Ord. (No. 1), directed against assistance given in H.K. to pirates, soon had good result. Volunteer Fire Brigade established by Fire Brigade Ord. (No. 2). The Treasonable Offences Ord. (No. 3) assimilated law on this subject with that of U.K.

1869.

Pr. Ev.—The Suez Canal, destined to have great effect on H.K. trade a few years later, was opened on 18/3. The S. of S. expressed strong disapproval of raising of revenue from gaming house licences and of manner in which this revenue was used. Police Schools established. District watchmen, paid for by Chinese, first enrolled and placed under Reg. Gen.; immediate effect was friction between Reg. Gen. and Capt. Supt. of Police. Duke of Edinburgh visited H.K. (31/10 to 16/11) and opened City Hall (2/11). **Tr. & Ind.**—Improvement in trade

in spite of falling off of junk traffic due to Blockade. Messageries Maritimes and Pacific Mail doubled number of steamers and 2 new local Steamship Cos started. Exchange at 6 months' sight stood at 4/5½ on December 30th. **P.W.**—Police Station No. 6 at Victoria Gap and Harbour Inspectors' Quarters built; latter afterwards given up. **Leg.**—Proportion of unofficial to official members in Leg. Council increased from 3-7 to 4-6 (25/8). Promissory Oaths Ord. (No. 1) and Public Assemblages (Regulation of Traffic) Ord. (No. 2.) passed.

1870.

Major-General W. H. Whitfield administered from 13.4. 1870 to 8.10.1871.

Pr. Ev.—Proposal of H. M. Minister at Peking that Chinese consul should reside at H.K. opposed by Governor. Notice given by Lieut.-Gov. as to closing gaming houses from 1/1/71 disallowed by S. of S. The Tung Wa—a Chinese free hosp. to be managed by Chinese directors under Govt. supervision—established by Ord. (No. 3). Typhoon of 26/9 caused great loss of life and property. H.K.-Amoy-Shanghai (Gt. Northern Co.) cable opened for traffic. **Tr. & Ind.**—Commercial exploring Expedition to Kwang Tung and Kwang Si initiated by Chamber of Commerce. H.K. and Whampoa Dock Co. absorbed Union Dock Co. and increased capital to \$1,000,000. Exchange at 6 months' sight stood at 4/4 on December 31st. **P. W.**—Gaol Officers' Quarters built; afterwards used mostly as gaol hosp. **Leg.**—Public Places Regulation Ord. (No. 2) passed to maintain order, etc., in public buildings, gardens and other places.

1871.

Pr. Ev.—Monopoly of gaming house licences sold (12/1) for \$15,000 p.m.; protests from Colony and agitation in U.K. resulted in abandonment of licensing system (8/12). System of branding and deporting

Chinese criminals and flogging them if they returned to Colony abolished (25/5). Agitation against inefficiency of police force. Typhoon of 2/9 damaged houses and shipping. H.K.-Cape St. Jacques-Singapore (Eastern Extension Co.) cable opened for traffic on 9/6. **Tr. & Ind.**—H.K. Wharf and Godown Co. formed. Exchange at 6 months' sight stood at $4\frac{3}{4}$ on December 30th. **P. W.**—Public Gardens extended by 8.2 acres between Albany Road and Glenealy Ravine. Whitfield Police Station built at Causeway Bay. Pok Fu Lam Reservoir (66,000,000 gallons.) completed for City Waterworks. **Leg.**—Legal Practitioners Ord. (No. 1) dealt with the enrolment, etc., of barristers and attorneys.

1872.

Governor Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B., (16.4.1872 to 1.3.1877).

(Mr. J. Gardiner Austin administered from 15.10.1874 to 5.11.1875 and from 11.3.1875 to 2.12.1875).

Pr. Ev.—Board of Examiners in Chinese for Govt. Officers established. Gardens and Afforestation Dept. placed under representative advisory committee. Provision made for registering all births and deaths. System of branding and deporting Chinese criminals re-introduced. Coolies struck (Aug.) against tax on coolie lodging-houses. Bad year for malaria; dengue cases occurred for first time (Sept.). St. Peter's (C. of E.) church for seamen (14/1), Tung Wa Hosp. for Chinese, and St. Joseph's (R. C.) Church (30/11) opened. Victoria Recreation Club amalgamated boat club, gymnasium and swimming bath (30/11). **Tr. & Ind.**—New period of depression commenced. Much discussion on Blockade of H.K., and on adulteration of grey shirting in England. Attempts to form brokers' association failed. Commercial capabilities of West River explored. 1st issue of one dollar notes by H.K. & Shanghai Bank (Oct.). Revenue from opium farm \$122,400 and Com-

mission appointed (8/6) to enquire into working of monopoly recommended letting for 3 years instead of for 1 year as had been done since 1858. Exchange at 6 months' sight stood at 4/4 on December 31st. **P.W.**—Wan Chai School (for 119 Scholars), Shau Ki Wan Market (30 stalls) and Shau Ki Wan and Hung Hom Police Stations built, last superseded in 1885.

1873.

Pr. Ev.—Gardens and Afforestation Dept. constituted sub-dept. under Surveyor Gen. (15/12). Horticultural Society started for annual flower and vegetable shows (13/2). System introduced (24/4) of Govt. grants-in-aid for secular education based on result of examinations; R.C. schools declined to take advantage of it. Victoria English School established but eventually became Portuguese (R.C.). First newspaper under solely Chinese management published in H.K. **Tr. & Ind.**—Several important commercial undertakings failed. Commission appointed to consider question of Blockade of H.K. Exchange stood at 4/1½ on December 31st. **P.W.**—Yau Ma Ti Police Station built and East Praya partly constructed. **Leg.**—Standing Rules of Leg. Council revised (2/7). Law with respect to carriage and deposit of explosives, etc. amended by Dangerous Goods Ord. (No. 1). Puisne Judge added to Supreme Court for summary jurisdiction by Supreme Court Ord. (No. 3) and Summary Court, established in 1871, abolished by Supreme Court (Summary Jurisdiction) Ord. (No. 4).

1874.

Pr. Ev.—Attempts to enforce provisions for registration of servants contained in an Ord. of 1866 failed. Scholarship established in connection with Govt. Central School (Jan.). In typhoon of 22-23/9, 35 foreign ships, over 2,000 lives and about \$5,000,000 worth of property

lost in 6 hours. On other occasions 2 ships lost on rocks and 1 by collision in or near harbour. **Tr. & Ind.**—Chinese petition sent to Queen and memorial to S. of S. with regard to Blockade. Increased export of tea from China accompanied by complaints of adulteration. China Merchants S. N. Co. started with design of taking coasting trade from foreign ships. H.K. & Shanghai Bank lent \$600,000 to Chinese Government at 8% on security of maritime customs. Exchange stood at 4/14 on December 31st. **P.W.**—Temporary Hosp. (54 beds) provided in Hollywood Road; it was destroyed by fire on 26/12/78. Harbour Office in Victoria re-constructed and new Harbour Office built at Aberdeen. Mint Dam and Blue Pool Dam re-constructed for City Waterworks. Roads and wells provided at Peak. **Leg.**—Emigration Ord. passed to supersede legislation of previous year in connection with coolie trade from Macao.

1875.

Pr. Ev.—TSAI TIEH became, under the style of KWONG SAM, Emperor of China with the two Empresses as regents (23/2). St. Saviour's (R.C.) School re-organized as St. Joseph's College (15/11). **Tr. & Ind.**—Depression in trade indicated by further failures. New proposals put forward for dealing with Blockade. Hanoi and Haiphong under French protection opened for trade (15/9). Supply to H.K. of subsidiary coins from London Mint started (19/7). Mr. (afterwards Sir THOMAS) JACKSON Manager of H.K. & Shanghai Bank. Cosmopolitan Docks completed (Oct.). Exchange stood at 3/11 $\frac{1}{8}$ on December 31st. **P.W.**—Lighthouses at Cape D'Aguilar (1st order) and on Green Island (4th order) completed and lights exhibited on 16/4 and 1/7 respectively. 30 market stalls provided at Shek Tong Tsui. **Leg.**—Letters Patent (8/6) vested Govt. in Lieut.-Gov. or Col. Sec. in event of Governor's death, incapacity or absence. Ord. No. 7 provided for systematic record of marriages in one general register.

1876.

Pr. Ev.—Census taken. Extensive housebuilding operations on Peak. Fir trees planted on Mount Davies above Kennedy Road. **Tr. & Ind.**—Opium Farm let for 1 year from 1/3 at \$110,000. Exchange stood at 4/1 $\frac{1}{4}$ on December 30th. **P.W.**—Cape Collinson Lighthouse completed and 6th order light exhibited from 1/3. Kennedy Road, (1.82 m. long) opened. Powder Magazine constructed at Stonecutters' Island; superseded in 1905. **Leg.**—Chinese Passenger Ships, Public Gambling, and P.O. Ords., passed this year, subsequently superseded.

1877.

Governor Sir John Pope Hennessy, (22.4.1877 to 7.3.1882.)

(Mr. W. H. Marsh administered from 31.5.1877 to 6.9.1877.)

Pr. Ev.—Public branding and flogging of criminals stopped and their deportation restricted & lenient treatment of first offenders advocated by new Governor. First Chinese Civil marriage solemnized at Reg. Gen.'s office (7/6). First Chinese (Ng CHOY) admitted to local bar (18/5). St. Joseph's (R.C.) Cathedral re-opened for service (3/6). H.K. entered postal union and postage rates reduced. **Tr. & Ind.**—Opium Farm let for 2 years at \$132,000 p.a. Exchange stood at 3/10 $\frac{7}{8}$ on December 31st. **P.W.**—Cattle Dépôt (for 120 head) first provided at Kennedy Town. Conduit, (33.8 m. long), constructed to convey water from Pokfulam Reservoir to City. **Leg.**—Letters Patent of 9/4 revoked supplementary Charter of 8/6/75 and made minor alterations in constitution of Colony. Companies Ord. passed this year afterwards incorporated in No. 1 of 1865.

1878.

Pr. Ev.—Po Leung Kuk established by Chinese to prevent kidnapping of girls and ill treatment of domestic

servant girls. Many burglaries including armed attack on Chinese Bank in Wing Lok Street (25/9). Public meeting to discuss insecurity of life and property in Colony (7/10). Serious fire in Victoria : 368 houses and \$1,000,000 worth of property destroyed (25-26/12). Volunteer corps formed under Ord. of 1862 at time of strained relations with Russia. **Tr. & Ind.**—China Sugar Refinery Co., Ltd., established. Exchange stood at 3/6 $\frac{3}{4}$ on December 31st.

1879.

Pr. Ev.—System of deporting criminals resumed. Two thirds of police force ordered (17/3) to be always on night duty. Local Committee reported on defence questions for Royal Commission at home. Revision of education code confined secular system to Government schools and gave freedom to grant-in-aid schools as to religious instruction. Botanical separated from Survey Department. St. Patrick's Hall in Garden Road opened on 17/3 and R. C. Church at West Point on 22/3. Lutheran Church erected. Visit of General ULYSSES GRANT (30/4 to 12/5). **Tr. & Ind.**—Trade depressed : much discussion on detriment to it resulting from action of Chinese revenue cruisers. H.K. & Whampoa Dock Co. purchased ship-building slips of late Capt. Sands (1/9). Opium Farm let for 3 years at \$205,000 p.a. Exchange stood at 3/9 $\frac{7}{8}$ on December 30th. **Leg.**—Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ord. passed this year superseded in 1891.

1880.

Pr. Ev.—Military authorities reported on insanitary condition of Colony. Telegraphic communication established with Philippine Islands (1/5). Rickshaws first used in H.K. (22/4). Polo Club started (27/4). **Tr. & Ind.**—Cosmopolitan Dock Co. established at Sham Shui Po (3/2) but their dock subsequently (31/12) purchased by H.K. & Whampoa Dock Co. H.K. Ice Co registered (31/2). Exchange stood 3/9 $\frac{3}{4}$ on December

30th. **P.W.**—Additional block erected at Govt. Civil Hosp. originally used for Lock Hosp. **Leg.**—Naturalisation Ord. giving European resident (E. J. EITEL) privileges of British Subject within Colony but not elsewhere, passed this year, formed precedent frequently followed afterwards.

1881.

Mr. M. S. Tonnochy administered from 11.9.1881 to 24.10.1881.

Pr. Ev.—Census taken. Speculation in land and house property resulted in considerable increase in Colonial revenue. Severe gale (14/10) damaged small craft in harbour. 36 houses destroyed by fire in Tai Ping Shan (19/1). Telephones taken into use in Colony. First issue of "Hongkong Telegraph" newspaper (15/6). Visit of Prince ALBERT VICTOR and Prince GEORGE of Wales (20/12 to 31/12). Exchange stood at 3/8 $\frac{1}{4}$ on December 31st. **P.W.**—A smaller proportion of the public revenue devoted to Public Works than in any year since 1851 and no works of importance in hand. **Leg.**—Macao Extradition Ord. (No. 1) provided for apprehension of fugitives from justice from Macao.

1882.

Mr. William Marsh, C.M.G., administered from 8.3.1882 to 29.3.1883.

Pr. Ev.—Previous year's speculation in land and house property followed by numerous bankruptcies. Mr. O. CHADWICK, C.M.G., reported as Sanitary Commissioner on sanitary condition of Colony. Enrolment of Volunteers in new Artillery Corps commenced (20/12). **Tr. & Ind.**—Luzon Sugar Refinery Co. established (25/3). Opium Farm let for 1 year at \$210,000 p.a. Exchange stood at 3/7 $\frac{3}{4}$ on December 30th. **Leg.**—Banishment and Conditional Pardons Ord. (No. 1) enabled Gov.-in-Council to banish aliens for 5 years. New Volunteer Ord. superseded Ord. of 1862.

1883.

Governor Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., (30.3. 1883 to 19.12.1885).

Pr. Ev.—Sanitary Board first established. Disturbance among hawkers owing to enforcement of new regulations (22/5). Belilos Scholarships instituted (29/11). New St. Joseph's (R. C.) College for boys inaugurated (6/1). The Peak Church (C. of E.) opened (17/6). H. K. connected by cable with Shanghai (29/5) and Foochow (18/6). Canton-Kowloon Telegraph Line opened for traffic (9/7). **Tr. & Ind.**—Opium boiled at Govt. Factory and Dross Farm let. Exchange stood at $3/8\frac{3}{4}$ on December 31st. **P.W.**—Breakwater, 1,400 ft. long, constructed at Causeway Bay to provide safe anchorage of 100 acres for small craft. Observatory at Kowloon completed. **Leg.**—Distress of Rents Ord. (No. 1).

1884.

Pr. Ev.—War broke out between France and China (5/8) and gave rise to some unrest in Colony. Piratical attack on S.S. "Greyhound" a few hours out of H.K. Strikes of butchers (10/6) and of cargo-boat people and coolies (3/10). Serious fires at Hung Hom in Br. Kowloon (11 and 16/12). Jockey Club formed (4/10). Hongkong-Macao cable opened for traffic (4/7). **Tr. & Ind.**—Opium boiled at Govt. Factory and Dross Farm let. Exchange stood at $3/6\frac{1}{2}$ on December 31st. **P.W.**—European Lunatic Asylum (8 cells, etc.) constructed near Govt. Civil Hosp. 23 acres reclaimed at Causeway Bay. Water Police Station and Time-ball Tower erected at Tsim Sha Tsui. Yau Ma Ti Market extended (30 stalls). **Leg.**—Medical Registration Ord.

1885.

Sir William Marsh, K.C.M.G., administered from 20.12.1885 to 25.4.1887.

Pr. Ev.—Peace declared between France and China (6/4) allayed unrest. Agitation with regard to overcrowding of City of Victoria led to appointment of Land Commission. **Tr. & Ind.**—Ropeworks established at Kennedy Town. Opium Farm let for 1 year at \$159,000. Exchange stood at $3\frac{4}{5}$ on December 31st.

P.W.—Police Boat Basin (0.43 acre) with launch slip and boat shed constructed at Tsim Sha Tsui and Police Station at Hung Hom. **Leg.**—Weights and Measures Ord. (No. 2), Bills of Exchange Ord., modelled on English Act, (No. 3), and Married Women (Disposition of Property) Ord. (No. 5) passed. Municipal Rates Ord., subsequently modified, fixed rates at $13\frac{1}{2}\%$ for Victoria (police $8\frac{3}{4}$, lighting $1\frac{1}{2}$, fire-brigade $\frac{3}{4}$ and water 2), at $8\frac{3}{4}\%$ for the Peak, at 6% for Kowloon, etc.

1886.

Pr. Ev.—Land Commission recommended reclamation by Govt. Agreement (11/9) with China by which movement of opium to and from H.K. was to be registered and arrangements made for settling disputes between H.K. junks and Chinese Customs put a stop to so called H.K. Blockade which had been detrimental to trade. **Tr. & Ind.**—Opium Farm let for 3 years at \$182,400 p.a. Exchange stood at $3\frac{3}{4}$ on December 31st. **P.W.**—22 acres reclaimed at Kennedy Town by sea-wall 3,690 ft. long. Lazaretto (for 4 Europeans and 16 Chinese) constructed on Stonecutters' Island. Loan of £200,000 at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ for carrying out public works raised by issue of debentures. **Leg.**—Royal Instructions of 11/10 revoked previous and enacted new instructions: official members of Leg. Council fixed at 7, unofficial at 5. Printers and Publishers Ord. (No. 4) regulated printing of newspapers and books. Usury Ord. (No. 5)

made 8% legal rate of interest. Bills of Sale Ord. (No. 7) passed to prevent fraud on creditors and Peace Preservation Ord. (No. 10) for prevention and suppression of riots.

1887.

Major-General W. Gordon Cameron, C.B., administered from 26.4.1887 to 5.10.1887.

Pr. Ev.—Chinese School of Medicine founded. Alice Memorial Hosp. (London Missionary Society) for Chinese opened (17/2). Exchange stood at 3/1 $\frac{3}{4}$ on December 31st. **P.W.**—Police Stations erected at Kennedy Town (subsequently used as Infectious Diseases Hospital) and Mount Gough. **Leg.**—Defamation and Libels Ord. (No. 1) passed. Triad and other Unlawful Societies suppressed (No. 2). Jury Ord. (No. 5) amended and consolidated law relating to Jurors and Raw Opium Ord. (No. 9) better regulated trade in opium.

1888.

Governor Sir William Des Vœux (6.10.1887 to 7.5.1891).

(Mr. Frederick Stewart administered from 7.3.1888 to 20.3.1888, from 24.11.1888 to 18.12.1888 and from 30.8.1889 to 23.9.1889).

Pr. Ev.—Sanitary Board reconstituted under a Public Health Ord. of previous year and Colonial Surgeon made president. Bad year for small-pox, 99 cases being admitted into hospital. Wire-rope tramway, commenced 20/9/85, from St. John's Cathedral (100 ft.) to Victoria Gap (1,300 ft.) opened for traffic (30/5). Exchange stood at 3/0 $\frac{1}{2}$ on December 31st. **P.W.**—Cattle Depôt at Kennedy Town extended for 240 additional head. **Leg.**—Letters Patent of 19/1 revoked Charter of 5/4/43 and Letters Patent of 9/4/77 and re-enacted provisions for govt. of Colony. Royal Instructions of 19/1 revoked

those of 11/1/86 and re-enacted them with slight modifications. Regulation of Chinese Ord. (No. 3) provided for registration of householders and tenants, for appointment of District Watchmen, for regulation of ceremonies, etc., and for issue of night passes. Coroner's duties transferred to Magistrates by Coroners Abolition Ord. (No. 5).

1889.

Pr. Ev.—33.11 inches of rain fell in great storm of 29/5 and 30/5 (16.16 in 7 hours) and did considerable damage. **Tr. & Ind.**—Opium Farm let for 3 years at \$447,600 p.a. Exchange stood at 3/1½ on December 31st. **P.W.**—Queen's College, commenced in 1884, completed and provided accommodation for 924 scholars, subsequently increased. Original Tytam Scheme for City Waterworks completed and provided impounding reservoir (312,330,000 gallons), tunnel (1.38 m. long), conduit (3 m. long), 6 filter beds (3,245 sq. yds. agg. area), and service reservoir (5,700,000 gallons); total capacity of storage reservoir now 378,330,000 gallons. **Leg.**—Chinese Emigration regulated by Ord. No. 1 and law of evidence consolidated by Evidence Ord. (No. 2). Praya Reclamation Ord. (No. 6) provided for extensive reclamation in front of West Praya at cost of Marine lot-holders. Chinese Extradition Ord. (No. 7) gave effect to Art. XXI of Treaty of Pekin.

1890.

Mr. Francis Fleming, C.M.G., administered from 19.2.1890 to 22.12.1890.

Pr. Ev.—Visit of Duke and Duchess of Connaught (April); Duke laid memorial stone of Praya Reclamation. The Scheme initiated by Mr. (afterward Sir) PAUL CHATER was to reclaim 65 acres extending 2 miles from Naval Yard to beyond Gasworks at West Point; new road along front to be called Connaught Road. Lighting of low levels in Victoria by 50 arc lamps

begun 1/12. Piracy of Passenger S.S. *Namo* 50 m. from Hongkong (Dec.). Exchange averaged 3/2 for the year and stood at 3/5 on December 31st. **P.W.**—Pokfulam filter beds (4), with area of 1,360 sq. yds., constructed for City Waterworks. **Leg.**—Law relating to infant vaccination amended by Vaccination Ord. (No. 2) and those relating to jurisdiction, etc., of Magistrates by Magistrates Ord. (No. 3). Merchandise Marks Ord. (No. 4) framed on lines of English Act.

1891.

Major-General Digby Barker administered from 7.5.1891 to 9.12.1891.

Pr. Ev.—Census taken. **Tr. & Ind.**—Fluctuation in exchange and speculation mostly in trading and mining ventures outside Colony resulted in financial depression. Exchange averaged 3/4½ for the year and stood at 3/1 on December 31st. **P.W.**—Foreshore at Kennedy Town (8.55 acres) reclaimed. Lunatic Asylum for Chinese (16 cells, etc.) near Civil Hosp., District School at Sai Ying Pun (for 186 scholars), and new Police Station at Aberdeen erected. The Peak, previously dependent on well water, now supplied from City Waterworks by pumping. **Leg.**—Gambling Ord. (No. 2) passed to stop gambling among Chinese, and Companies (Sale of Shares) Ord. (No. 5) to stop gambling in shares. Bankruptcy Ord. (No. 7) brought law of Colony into line with that of U.K. Opium Farm regulated by Prepared Opium Ord. (No. 8).

1892.

Governor Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G., (10.12.1891 to 1.2.1893).

(Mr. G. T. M. O'Brien administered during absence of Governor in 1893).

Pr. Ev.—State aid withdrawn from Church of England in Colony, and Cathedral handed over to trustees. Gas lighting introduced at Kowloon. **Tr. & Ind.**—

Opium Farm let for 3 years at \$310,800 p.a. Exchange averaged $3\frac{3}{4}$ for the year and stood at $2\frac{3}{4}$ on December 31st. **P.W.**—Gap Rock Lighthouse completed and connected with H.K. by cable; 1st order light exhibited 1/4. City Waterworks distribution scheme completed. 10 Public Laundries opened at Wan Chai. Cattle dépôt at Kennedy Town extended for 120 additional head. Albany Nullah trained. Govt. house ball-room, new quarters, etc., for Supt. B. & A. Dept. & staff quarters (for 11) at Govt. Civil Hosp. completed. Hosp. Ship *Hygeia* (since abolished) opened (Aug.). **Leg.**—The Patents Ord. (No. 2).

1893.

Pr. Ev.—Heavy fall in silver seriously affected public expenditure and new $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ loan of £200,000 raised for carrying out certain public works. School for girls on site of former Central School, with accommodation for 608, presented by Mr. E. R. BELILIOS, taken over by Govt. The Po Leung Kuk, a Chinese institution for the protection of women and children, formed in 1878, incorporated. Volunteers organized as a field battery and machine gun company. Waglan Lighthouse completed by Chinese Govt.; light exhibited 9/5. Exchange averaged $2\frac{8}{4}$ for the year and stood at $2\frac{1}{3}$ on December 30th. **Leg.**—Volunteer Ord. (No. 4) superseded Ord. of 1882. Nethersole Hosp. (London Missionary Society) for Chinese women opened (5/9).

1894.

Pr. Ev.—Some trouble caused by clan fight in March. First outbreak of bubonic plague, at its height between May and July, produced temporary exodus, estimated at 100,000, and great interference to trade. War between China and Japan, declared 1/8, for a time partially paralyzed Chinese markets. Caterpillar plague injured pine tree plantations. Typhoon of 5/10 did some damage in harbour. £140,000 of the 1886 $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ loan of

£200,000 converted to 3½% at cost of £1,800 and balance of £60,000 redeemed from sinking fund; total loan now £341,800 of 3½% stock. Hong Kong-Labuan (Borneo)-Singapore cable opened for traffic 4/5. Exchange averaged 2/2 for the year and stood at 2/- on December 31st. **P.W.**—New Slaughter Houses provided at Kennedy Town. Roads laid out in E. of Kowloon.

1895.

Pr. Ev.—Strike as protest against new lodging house regulations lasted from 23/3 to 4/4; on 27/3 over 20,000 coolies out. **Tr. & Ind.**—New British dollar introduced. General improvement in local stocks and undertakings. Opium Farm let for 3 years at \$296,000 p.a. Exchange averaged 2/0¾ for the year and stood at 2/1½ on December 31st. **P.W.**—Resumption of insanitary properties at Tai Ping Shan completed. Central Market (138 shops and 150 stalls), commenced 1890, and Gaol extension (155 cells, etc.), commenced 1893, completed. Additional 4,400,000 gallons impounded at Pokfulam for City Waterworks; total capacity of storage reservoirs now 382,730,000 gallons. At Kowloon original waterworks to supply 250,000 gallons a day from 3 wells N. of Yau Ma Ti opened, Macdonnell Road extended to N., Cattle Dépôt (112 head) built at Hung Hom, and Signalling Station established at Blackhead's Hill. **Leg.**—The Private Vehicles Licensing Ord. (No. 5).

1896.

Pr. Ev.—In second plague epidemic 8 Europeans died but dislocation of business much less than in 1894. Commission appointed to report on insanitary dwellings. Military contribution of Colony fixed at 17½% of gross revenue exclusive of capital expenditure on works and buildings. Typhoon of 29/7 caused considerable damage to property. **Tr. & Ind.**—Unprofitable year for trade, importations except of flour and kerosine oil being on

limited scale and sales generally unsatisfactory. Exchange averaged $2/2\frac{1}{4}$ for the year and stood at $2/1\frac{7}{8}$ on December 30th. **P.W.**—Streets laid out at Tai Kok Tsui. **Leg.**—Additional Royal Instructions of 7/7 substituted O. C. Troops for Ch. Justice on Leg. Council and increased numbers of Unofficial Members from 5 to 6. British North Borneo Extradition Ord. (No. 1) passed. Factors Ord. (No. 3) and Sale of Goods Ord. (No. 4) introduced *mutatis mutandis* provisions of English Acts.

1897.

Pr. Ev.—Area at Causeway Bay set apart as Queen's Recreation Ground. **Tr. & Ind.**—Trade on the whole unsatisfactory and adversely affected by fluctuations in exchange and scarcity of money. Exchange averaged $2/0\frac{3}{4}$ for the year and stood at $1/11\frac{1}{6}$ on December 31st. **P.W.**—For City Waterworks Tytam dam raised to impound additional 94,670,000 galls.; total capacity of storage reservoirs now 477,400,000 galls. Maternity Hosp. provided at Govt. Civil Hosp. **Leg.**—Partnership Ord. (No. 1) on lines of U.K. Act, Probate Ord. (No. 2), Protection of Women and Girls Ord. (No. 4) and Vagrancy Ord. (No. 9).

1898.

Major-General Wilsone Black, C.B., administered from 2.2.1898 to 24.11.1898.

Pr. Ev.—Penny post established. By convention between U.K. and China, signed at Peking on 9/6, area on the mainland S. of line joining Deep Bay with Mirs Bay (270 sq. m.) together with Lantao and other islands (90 sq. m.) leased to Great Britain for 99 years; this area designated The New Territories. **Tr. & Ind.**—West River opened for trade on 3/6 and regular communication established but interfered with by piracy. Import trade of Colony improved particularly in rice and coal. Opium Farm let for 3 years at \$372,000 p.a. Exchange averaged $1/10\frac{1}{2}$ for the year and stood at

1/11⁹₆ on December 31st. **P.W.**—1893 loan fully expended. Tai Ping Shan improvement scheme completed. Barker Road (5,660 ft. long) and Chamberlain Road (2,340 ft. long) opened on Peak. Tai Kok Tsui Market (32 stalls) erected. **Leg.**—Registration of Trade Marks Ord. (No. 6) and Liquor Licences Ord. (No. 8).

1899.

Governor Sir Henry Arthur Black, K.C.M.G., (25.11.1898 to 21.11.1903).

Pr. Ev.—New Territories taken over by hoisting British flag at Tai Po on 16/4; on account of opposition including attack on Br. Troops by some 2,600 Chinese on 19/4, in which Chinese authorities were believed to have connived, Sham Chun City beyond new boundary occupied from 16/5 to 13/11. 2 machine gun, 1 infantry and 1 engineer companies added to Volunteers. **Tr. & Ind.**—Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving & Dyeing Co. started operations (1/6). Green Island Cement Co. previously at Macao commenced manufacture at Hok Un near Kowloon for local use and export. Sugar refineries did well. Exchange averaged 1/11¹₂ for the year and stood at 1/11⁷₆ on December 27th. **P.W.**—Laying out of streets at Mong Kok Tsui, N. of Yau Ma Ti, begun. Wong Nei Cheong Reservoir (33,994,000 galls.) completed for City Waterworks; total capacity of storage reservoirs now 511,394,000 galls. **Leg.**—N.T. Exemption of Laws and Regulation Ords. (Nos. 6 and 8) for administering N.T., Prisons Ord. (No. 4), Criminal Procedure Ord. (No. 9), Merchant Shipping Ord. (No. 10) supplementary to English Acts, and an Ord., afterwards superseded, for sanitary regulation of buildings.

1900.

Pr. Ev.—H.K. served as Br. base during Boxer troubles in the North. In typhoon of 9/11 H.M.S. *Sandpiper*, 10 launches and over 110 junks sunk and

over 200 lives lost in 3 hours. Soldiers' Club opened (14/4). **Tr. & Ind.**—Chinese Customs placed difficulties in way of river steamers trading with West River Ports. Output of granite from Shau Ki Wan and Kowloon quarries estimated at \$45,000 and \$80,000 respectively. Cotton Spinning Co. experienced difficulties on account of labour supply. Exchange averaged 2/4.099 for the year and stood at 2/1.¹₆ on December 31st. **P.W.**—Blake Pier (200' x 40') built. City Disinfecting Stn. completed. Signalling Station established on Green Island, and Waglan connected by cable with H.K. Wong Nei Cheong Recreation Ground extended. Police Stations erected at Tai Po, Sha Tau Tok, Au Tau and Ping Shan in N.T. and connected by telephone. **Leg.**—N.T. Extension of Laws and Land Court Ords. (Nos. 4 and 8) for administering N.T., P.O. Ord. (No. 6), and Police Force Ord. (No. 11). New Edition of the Statute Laws of the Colony put in hand by Sir J. CARRINGTON.

1901.

Pr. Ev.—Census taken. Plague mortality higher than in any year since 1894 and S. of S. petitioned to send out Sanitary experts to investigate. **Tr. & Ind.**—Import trade depressed. Cotton Spinning Co. wrote down shares and brought in fresh capital. Opium Farm let for 3 years at \$750,000 p.a. Exchange averaged 1/11.4005 for the year and stood at 1/10.⁵₆ on December, 31st. **P.W.**—Associated converted into single cells and new block (78 cells) constructed at Gaol. Police Station erected at Sai Kung in N. T. **Leg.**—Defence Contribution Ord. (No. 1) raised annual military contribution of Colony from 17¹₂% to 20% of gross revenue. Code of Civil Procedure (No. 3) regulated procedure in Supreme Court. Another Ord., afterwards superseded, was passed for sanitary regulation of buildings. Trustees Ord. (No. 5) and Fine Arts Copyright Ord. (No. 18) were on lines of U.K. Acts. Rating Ord. (No. 6) left rates at Victoria at 13% and raised them to 10³₄% at the Peak, 12¹₄% at Kowloon and 7 to 10¹₂% at other places.

1902.

Major-General Sir W. J. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., administered from 4.1.1902 to 8.9.1902.

Pr. Ev.—Mr. O. CHADWICK & Prof. SIMPSON reported on Sanitation of Colony. Committee on Education made various recommendations including more instruction in Chinese. Penny letter postage extended to Br. Agencies in China. Volunteer Corps re-organized into 2 Artillery and 1 Engineer Co.

Tr. & Ind.—Manufacture of rattan furniture for export started on large scale by American firm. Cotton spinning did better than in previous years, sugar refining worse. Exchange averaged 1/8 6724 for the year and stood at 1/7 $\frac{1}{6}$ on December 31st. **P.W.**—Governor's new Peak Residence completed. New quarters provided for gaol staff (6 married and 40 single Europeans and 56 Indians). Police Stations erected in Victoria (No. 7), at Sheung Shui in N. T., and at Tai O in Lantao. New Kowloon Water Works commenced (Apl.). **Leg.**—Four Ords. dealt with land in N. T. Water-works Consolidation Ord. had for its object economizing of water.

1903.

Pr. Ev.—New Education Code made grants dependent on results of inspection and not of annual examinations. New wing of Tung Wa Hospital opened. Letters to Europe first sent by Siberian Railway (13/10).

Tr. & Ind.—Brussels Sugar Convention coming into effect 1/9 improved condition of sugar refining industry. High price of raw cotton prejudicially affected cotton spinning. Exchange averaged 1/8 5243 for the year and stood at 1/8 $\frac{5}{6}$ on December 31st. **P.W.**—Victoria Hosp. for women and children (44 beds) on Peak and 16 ft. road from Kennedy Town to Aberdeen (5 m.) handed over by Jubilee Committee. Ladder Street Resumption Scheme completed. 1st public bath-house (40 baths) opened at Wanchai. Conduit Road (2,900 ft. long) opened. N. T. Survey completed. New Government

Offices commenced (June). Foundation Stone of the New Law Courts laid (12/11). **Leg.**—The Public Health and Buildings Ord. (No. 1) superseded all former Ords. dealing with this matter and made extensive and minute provision for improving health of Colony. Waterworks Ord. (No. 16) repealed Ord. of previous year and made other provisions for economizing water supply. Four Ords. dealt with land in N. T.

1904.

Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., administered from 22.11.1903 to 28.7.1904.

Pr. Ev.—Outbreak of war between Russia and Japan (8/2) brought influx of colliers, etc. and decrease of foreign ships. Speculation resulted in heavy losses among Chinese. Attempt to start emigration of indentured labourers to S. Africa failed owing to local opposing interests and was abandoned after shipment of 1,746. Land Court determined 354,277 claims to land in N. T., where there was evidence of increasing prosperity. Mounted troop added to Volunteers and Vol. Reserve Association established. **Tr. & Ind.**—Cotton spinning did badly at commencement but better at end of year. Sugar industry brought large profits to refineries. Opium Farm let for 3 years at \$2,200,000 p.a. reduced to \$2,040,000 p.a. from 1/11. 3' 6" El. Tramway from Kennedy Town to Shau Ki Wan (9½ m.) opened for traffic. Exchange averaged 1/10.07176 for the year and stood at 1/11⁵ on December 31st. **P.W.**—Praya Reclamation completed. Tytam Byewash Reservoir added 26,301,000 gallons. to storage for City Waterworks; total capacity of storage reservoirs now 537,695,000 gallons. Kennedy Town Cattle Dépôt extended to hold 1,241 head. 2nd public bath-house (38 baths) opened at Tai Ping Shan. Gascoigne Road at Kowloon and 14 ft. road to Tai Po (16 m.) in N. T. completed. New Rifle Ranges provided behind Kowloon City. **Leg.**—Sugar Convention Ord. (No. 14) forbade importation of bounty

fed sugar. Pilots Ord. (No. 3) provided for exam. and licensing of Pilots. Hill Dist. Reservation Ord. (No. 4) reserved residential area at the Peak.

1905.

Governor Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., 29.7.1904 to 20.4.1907.

Pr. Ev.—Russo-Japanese war and especially proximity of Russian fleet (April-May) and subsequent sinking of Br. S.S. "Oldhamia" (18/5) and "St. Kilda" (4/6) gave rise at H.K. to various questions as to duties and rights of neutrals. Before signature of armistice on 1/9 shipping tended to return to normal conditions. Govt. of H.K. on 2/10 lent the Hu Kwang Viceroy £1,100,000 repayable in 10 annual instalments for redemption of Canton-Hankow Rail. concession. Unsuccessful negotiations carried on through year in connection with Ch. section of Canton-Kowloon Railway. Parcel post arrangement with Germany came into force (1/6) and postage to Australia reduced (15/7). Revised rent roll introduced in N. T. Anglo-Chinese Govt. School opened at Aberdeen. **Tr. & Ind.**—Trade adversely affected by over-speculation in 1904, by fluctuations in exchange, by boycott of American goods as protest against U.S.A. exclusion law and by reduction of Br. fleet in China. Imports to and exports from China fell off. Sugar refineries, Cotton Spinning Co. and cement and rope factories did good business. There was falling off in repairing and docking ships. Exchange averaged 1/11.2335 for the year and stood at 2/0 $\frac{5}{8}$ on December 30th. **P.W.**—Preliminary Survey of Br. section of Canton-Kowloon Railway carried out, route selected and land partly resumed. Construction was commenced under P.W.D. at the latter end of the year. 1st order light from Cape D'Aguilar transferred to new tower at Green Is. Disinfecting Stn. at Kowloon, Mong Kok Tsui Market (40 stalls) and Yau Ma Ti District School (for 200 scholars) completed. Resumption

scheme finished at Kau U Fong (27,156 sq. ft.) and commenced at Mee Lun Lane 900 ft. Robinson and Gascoigne South roads extended. **Leg.**—12 (including 4 financial and 6 amending) Ords. passed of which most important were N. T. Land Ords. (Nos. 3 & 9) for facilitating land transfers and settling land disputes.

1906.

Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., administered from 15.12.1906 to 23.1.1907.

Pr. Ev.—Commission appointed to enquire into administration of Sanitary Laws (28/4). The construction of the Kowloon-Canton Railway (British Section) was taken over by the Construction Staff appointed by Consulting Engineers in May. The Beacon Hill tunnel was commenced, South face (15/9) North face (1/12). Piracy of British Steamer "Sainam" on West River, British Missionary killed (13/8). Severe typhoon (18/9), 15 European including Protestant Bishop and some 10,000 Chinese drowned, 2,413 Chinese craft reported lost, 141 European vessels and launches foundered or badly damaged. British Steamer "Hankow" burnt at wharf, 111 lives lost (14/10). Census taken (6/11). Kowloon-Canton Railway Final Loan Agreement signed (10/11). **Tr. & Ind.**—General depression in trade; heavy losses through fall in price of Indian yarn; shares in local undertakings much depreciated in value. Increased importation of Australian flour. Iron mining started and a large Flour Mill opened in the New Territories. Exchange averaged 2/1.7064 for the year and stood at 2/3¹/₂ on December 29th. **P.W.**—Harbour Office, Western Market, Bacteriological Institute, Volunteers' Headquarters, Taipo Quarters, and Gunpowder Dépôt completed. Considerable progress made with Kowloon roads and extension of Conduit Road in Victoria; Mee Lun Lane resumption scheme well advanced; new Kowloon Reservoir brought into use and rider main system completed. **Leg.**—17 Ords.

passed including Married Women's Property and Criminal Evidence Ords. (Nos. 5 & 14) designed to bring local law into line with English statutes.

1907.

Governor Sir Frederick John D'Albany Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., 29.7.1907.

(Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., administered from 21.4.1907 to 28.7.1907).

Pr. Ev.—Commission appointed to enquire into administration of Sanitary Laws reported (19/3). Claim for compensation, on account of lives lost in *Sainam* piracy, settled. Survey of Chinese Section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway commenced. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught accompanied by H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia of Connaught visited the Colony (6/2). Sir M. Nathan appointed Governor of Natal; succeeded by Sir F. J. D. Lugard, who was appointed 1/5 and arrived in Colony 29/7. **Tr. & Ind.**—Continued depression of trade accentuated towards the end of the year by world-wide restriction of commerce following upon financial crisis in America. Shipping in particular suffered. The local sugar industry held its own but shares in the majority of local undertakings further depreciated in value. A project to start a Brewery made headway. Development of iron mining in N. T. arrested. Tin smelting increased. Assessment made in July for year 1907-8 showed that rateable value for whole Colony had decreased by 2.52%. Opium Farm let for 3 years at \$1,452,000 p.a. Loss and inconvenience caused by depreciation of subsidiary currency and over-issue of sub. coin by the Canton Mint. Exchange averaged 2/1.8499 for the year and stood at 1/9¹³/₁₆ on December 31st. **P.W.**—The Tytam Tuk Waterworks (1st Section) were practically completed affording a further permanent storage of 195,914,000 gallons and of 210,370,000 with movable weir added. A Mortuary at Kowloon and a Market of 68 stalls at Quarry

Bay were completed, also the extensions to Conduit Road East and West, the first extension of the Kowloon City Road towards Customs House Pass and a further extension of Robinson Road Northwards. The Mee Lun Lane resumption scheme was also finished. **Leg.**—16 Ords. (5 amendment) passed; Hongkong College of Medicine incorporated; H.K. & S. Bank authorized to increase its capital from ten to twenty million dollars and to continue incorporated for a further term of 21 years; Life Insurance Companies Ord. passed.

1908.

Pr. Ev.—Mr. H. N. Mody offered to present Colony with buildings necessary for a University: Committee formed to promote the undertaking and collect endowment fund. Instructions received from H.M. Government that all opium divans in Colony must be closed. Disastrous Typhoon on the night of 27th to 28th July. Riot in town of Victoria on 1st and 2nd November in connection with boycott of Japanese goods by the Cantonese. **Tr. & Ind.**—Money plentiful owing to lack of remunerative employment. No sign of revival in the real estate market. Import business on the whole showed some improvement on the preceding years in spite of the downward tendency of exchange and the growing tendency of trade to go direct to Canton. The sugar refining industry showed better results. The Cotton Mill had a poor year. The shipping industry shared in a world wide depression in the carrying trade, and this was reflected locally in a marked falling off in the business of the Dock Company. All export business and especially silk suffered as a result of the great financial crisis in America. Loss by depreciation of subsidiary currency continued; the Government withdrew from circulation and demonetized \$780,000 of subsidiary silver coin and \$30,000 of bronze coin. Exchange averaged 1/9.6727 for the year and stood at 1/8 $\frac{3}{6}$ on December 31st. **P.W.**—The new Time Ball Tower was completed and brought into use. A section of the new

Land Office at Tai Po was completed for the use of the Assistant Land Officer. The new Slaughter Houses and Animal Depôt at Ma Tau Kok, Kowloon, were completed and brought into use. The extension of P.W.D. Offices was carried out. Wanchai School was extended and its accommodation practically doubled. Saiyingpun School was also enlarged by the erection of an additional storey. The Quarters at the Victoria School had another storey added. The European Quarters in Mount Gough Police Station were considerably enlarged. The Transvaal Coolie Emigration Depôt was purchased for a Quarantine Station and buildings, etc., put in order. Staff Quarters in Government Civil Hospital were extended. Obelisk at Kowloon in memory of the French sailors drowned in Typhoon 1906 was unveiled. 12 New Fire Alarms were installed in City. Nathan Road was extended from Market Street to Kowloon Farm Lot No. 2. In New Territories the Kowloon City Road was extended from its point of intersection with the Military Roads to its point of bifurcation to Customs Pass and Chin Lan Chun Village. Blake Pier Permanent Shelter was completed. New Service Reservoir at West Point was completed: capacity 448,000 gallons; also a new 8" rising main to Peak. **Leg.**—22 Ordinances (9 amendment) passed: the principal matters dealt with were—public health and buildings, fire insurance companies, foreign corporations, breweries, chemists and druggists, and theatres. Public Health and Buildings bill passed after much debate and permanent Head of Sanitary Dept. created (result of Commission). Chinese Emigration Ordinance 1889 amended and “assisted emigrants” recognised, affording additional protection and safeguards. Small Debts Court instituted in N.T., and Widows’ and Orphans’ Pension Fund transferred to Hongkong Government.

1909.

Pr. Ev.—International Opium Conference at Shanghai (Feb.). 26 opium divans in H.K. closed (1/3). The headings from each end of Beacon Hill tunnel met

(17/5). Opium Ordinances amended and consolidated in accordance with the resolutions of the Shanghai Conference, additional restrictions and safeguards being imposed in respect of morphine, compounds of opiums and cocaine (1/9). Duties imposed on intoxicating liquors (17/9). Very severe typhoon (19-20/10). Conference held in H.K. between Portuguese and Chinese Commissioners for delimitation of boundaries of Macao (June-Nov.). Total endowment fund of proposed H.K. University amounted at close of year to \$533,496 exclusive of \$718,614 promised. **Tr. & Ind.**—The local money market was easy throughout the year. Real estate showed faint signs of revival. In imports a large business was done. Exports were active; silk in good demand. The sugar refining industry prospered. Shipping showed a slight improvement on the previous year, but this was not reflected in the local docking industries which suffered from insufficient work. Loss by depreciation of subsidiary currency continued: the Govt. withdrew from circulation and demonetized \$779,712 of subsidiary silver coin and \$40,646 of bronze coin. Exchange averaged 1/9'0601 for the year and stood at 1/9¹₆ on Dec. 31st. **P.W.**—The old stables adjoining the Government Offices were extended and raised to render the upper storey available and so provide additional accommodation for the staff of the Public Works Department. A bungalow on the mainland at Tai Po for the Assistant District Officer was completed. A staircase from the ball-room to the grounds of Government House was constructed. A road from Ma Tau Kok to Tai Shek Ku was completed; the level of Des Vœux Road, Kowloon, (re-named Chatham Road), was raised; and arrangements were made for the construction of a new road traversing Marine Lot 29 from Queen's Road East to Praya East. The old fish pond at Tai Wo Shi (N.T.) was filled in. The Albany Filter Beds were reconstructed and extended, and the filtering area increased from 3,246 to 4,945 square yards. Extensive resumptions of land at Kowloon Point were effected with a view to providing a site for the terminal station of the

Kowloon-Canton Railway. Public latrines were constructed at Tai Kok Tsui, in Chuk Hing Lane, at Wong-neichong Village and adjoining Kennedy Road to the westward of the Peak Tramway. Ping Shan—Shataukok Road surveyed and part constructed. **Leg.**—46 Ordinances (32 amendment) passed: the principal matters deal with were—opium, liquor, trade marks, railways, and the construction of a harbour of refuge at Mongkoktsui.

1910.

(*Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., administered from 30.4.10 to 31.10.10.*)

Pr. & Ev.—All opium divans in H.K. and the N. T. closed (1/3). Opium Farm let for 3 years at \$1,183,200 p.a. (1/3). H.B.M.'s Government make the Colony a grant of £9,000 for the year 1910 on account of loss of opium revenue. Foundation stone of H.K. University laid by Sir F. D. Lugard (16/3). Endowment fund of University stood at \$1,239,828 (exclusive of \$96,460 promised) on 31st Dec. Considerable scarcity of water owing to dryness of the season, but heavy rains in June removed anxiety. Plague cases decreased to 25, the lowest since 1897. Trouble at Macao with pirates on Colowan Island: Portuguese troops and gunboats engaged: many pirates escaped, some afterwards arrested at Cheung Chau Island in the N.T. (July). British Section, Kowloon-Canton Railway, opened by Sir Henry May (1/10). Portuguese Republic proclaimed in Macao (10/10). **Tr. & Ind.**—The local money market was easy during the first 6 months of the year, but afterwards inclined to be tight, owing probably to the fall in rubber stocks. Financial crisis in Shanghai caused by rubber boom; many banks failed (Aug./Sept.). In imports of raw sugar there was a heavy falling off due mainly to producers in Java sending direct to Northern markets without trans-shipment in H.K. There was also a falling off in import and export of raw

opium due partly to an additional tax on opium imposed, contrary to treaty, by the Canton Government. Compounds of opium including morphine also declined due to restrictive legislation by Government. The year was fair generally for merchants and manufacturers: yarn, piece-goods, and tin did well. The number and tonnage of ships entering and clearing in the Colony was the largest yet recorded, being 545,177 vessels of 36,441,496 tons, an increase as compared with 1909 of 17,897 vessels and 1,610,651 tons. There was a considerable improvement in the industry of docking steamers in H.K.: during the latter part of the year the industry gained a considerable impetus, which has since been maintained. Subsidiary currency remained at a discount: the Government withdrew from circulation and demonetized \$5,272,012.25 (face value) of silver sub-coin and \$255,446.79 (face value) of copper coin. Exchange averaged 1/9·60216 for the year and stood at 1/10 on 31st Dec. P.W.—A new block containing 78 cells was constructed in Victoria Gaol. An extension of the Land Office at Tai Po for the accommodation of the District Officer was completed. A small slaughterhouse for Shaukiwan District was built at Sai Wan Ho. Argyle Street, Kowloon, was extended eastwards as far as the Railway to afford access to Yaumati Station and the diversion and alteration of Chatham and Gascoigne Roads on account of the construction of the Railway were completed. In the N. T. the road from Castle Peak Bay was completed as far as Un Long and the extension from San Tin Village to Au Ha Gap was well advanced. The large nullah west of the University site was trained. Ferro-concrete piers at Kowloon City and at the Gunpowder Depôt, Green Island, were completed. Causeway Bay was deepened to 1 foot below low water. The Kowloon Water Works Gravitation Scheme, begun in 1902, was completed. A 12" main for conveying Tytam Water to the Western district of the City was laid in Caine Road. The sites of several houses which had collapsed in Morrison Street were acquired in connection with the re-construction of the Old Western

Market and further extensive areas were resumed at Kowloon Point to provide a site for the terminus of the Railway. **Leg.**—34 Ordinances (21 amendment) passed: Ordinances relating to the N.T. consolidated: the principal other matters dealt with were—copyright, crown suits, lepers, midwives, oaths, and volunteer reserve.

1911.

Pr. Ev.—Preparation of revised edition of Ordinances begun by Sir F. T. PIGGOTT (March). By an Agreement dated 8/5 between Great Britain and China no Indian Opium permitted to be imported into China unless accompanied by certificate of Indian Government that such opium was exported from India for consumption in China. Coronation of H.M. KING GEORGE V celebrated (22/6). H.M. Government made the Colony a grant of £12,000 for the year 1911-12 on account of loss of opium revenue. Board of Chinese Vernacular Primary Education constituted (7/9). Chinese Section Kowloon-Canton Railway opened for through traffic (4/10). Revolutionary movement in China reflected in Colony by some rioting (6/11). Peace Preservation Ordinance proclaimed (29/11). Many cases of disorderliness, assaults and petty thefts. Armed military patrols paraded the streets daily. **Tr. & Ind.**—During the early part of the year trade prospects were favourable, but the unrest in Kwang Tung province considerably curtailed credit, and business, especially in the import trade, suffered severely. Money was easy at the beginning of the year but became tight during the latter months. The imports of raw sugar showed a further falling off since 1910. The opium trade was greatly affected by the Opium Agreement of May. Prices fluctuated greatly and certified opium reached the abnormal figure of \$5,000 in September, only to decline later. The actual imports and exports show a decrease of roughly 30% as compared with 1910. The total of the shipping entering and clearing at Ports in the Colony amounted to 543,570

vessels of 36,179,152 tons. This decrease as compared with 1910 is largely due to the unrest in China and strikes in the United Kingdom. The flour trade was particularly good, the receipts in Hongkong being nearly doubled. The price of rice was high and fluctuated greatly, and the Hongkong rice merchants lost heavily. Silk, piece goods, yarn and coal all suffered from the political unrest during the latter half of the year. A few firms benefited by a boom in fancy goods, European clothes, hats and boots which was the direct result of the revolution. Exchange was fairly steady with a slight upward tendency towards the end of the year when it stood at 1/10⁷ c. P.W.—The new building erected between Connaught and Des Vœux Roads for the accommodation of the Post Office, Treasury, &c., was completed and occupied in the middle of the year. The following other buildings were also completed:—Kowloon Market: No. 2 Police Station (reconstructed and enlarged): Tsun Wan Police Station: two Government Pavilions (reconstructed as permanent structures): Hospital, &c., at Quarantine Station, Lai Chi Kok: Staff Quarters at Kennedy Town Hospital: Workshops and Sheds for dustcarts, &c., at the City Disinfecting Station and Quarters for Searchers, Imports and Exports Office. Two public latrines in Mee Lun Street and Rutter Street and a trough closet under the ramp leading to the Government Civil Hospital were constructed. A road was constructed to the west of the Peak Tramway connecting Bowen and May Roads and sundry improvements were carried out in Wongnei-chong and Shaukiwan Roads. In the New Territories, the road from Castle Peak Bay was completed as far as Au Tau Police Station and the section of the same road extending from San Tin to Au Ha Gap was also completed. A portion of the last-mentioned section extending from Fan Ling Railway Station to Au Ha Gap was utilized for the construction of a light railway which was extended eastwards to Shataukok. Important nullah-training works were carried out in the valleys both north and south of Magazine Gap, in the neighbourhood of the Military Hospital on Bowen Road, at Shaukiwan and at Pokfulam.

Two new flushing tanks for the low level sewers of Victoria were constructed and extensive drainage works were carried out at Mongkoktsui, Shainshuipo and Shaukiwan West. **Leg.**—65 Ordinances (43 amendment) passed : Ordinances relating to liquors consolidated : the principal other matters dealt with were—Chinese partnerships, companies, Crown Solicitors, electricity supply, interpretation, Mercantile Bank note issue, money lenders, revision of Ordinances, societies, and University.

1912.

*Governor Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., 4.7.1912.
(Mr. Claud Severn administered from 16.3.12 to 3.7.12).*

Pr. Ev.—Importation of Persian Opium into China prohibited from 1st January. Disturbed condition of adjacent Chinese Territory owing to withdrawal of military posts along frontier resulted in some serious raids into British territory. Indian troops drafted to various points along frontier (26/6), withdrawn (30/11). Embargo placed by Canton Authorities of limestone from Kuangtung for Green Island Cement Co. (July). Sir HENRY MAY on landing was fired at by Chinese fanatic but escaped unhurt (3/7). Cheung Chau Police Station attacked by pirates and three Indian Constables killed (19/8). Joint expedition by Portuguese and Chinese to eradicate pirates from island of Wong Kam near Macao proved abortive (20/8). Boycott of Low Level Tramway on account of their refusal to accept Chinese subsidiary coins began (November). **Tr. & Ind.**—Exchange during the year showed a distinct rise owing to the projected borrowings in China, good harvests in India, and the forced buying of silver by the Indian Government to replenish their reserve. In December it stood at 2/1. The Indian Yarn trade was fair and keen interest was shewn by Chinese dealers in the product of the local mill. Piecegoods clearances were fair but business was generally unprofitable. The trade in woollens was also fair.

Sundries business was excellent during the first half of the year. The market was still however suffering from excessive speculation induced by the demand for European articles of clothing. The Silk Market suffered indirectly through the Balkan trouble and the Presidential elections in America. Trade in matting was fairly satisfactory. An important business was done in Metal, especially Silver, Quicksilver, Nailrods, Lead, Copper, Tin and Yellow Metals at greatly advanced prices brought about partly through labour troubles and advanced transport rates. The consumption of Kerosine Oil was about the same as in 1911, but prices were lower than in previous years owing to severe competition between the two importing Companies. The consumption was interfered with in the latter half of the year by difficulty of native junk transportation through piracy. The Flour trade made great strides, there being imported nearly 200,000 bags of American Flour more than in 1911 which was a record year but fluctuations in prices resulted in heavy losses to importers and there was much speculation. The demand for Rice was at first small but increased substantially, notably from Japan. There were considerable fluctuations in the price of Opium mostly in a downward direction and during the revolution Patna declined to \$2,965. Violation of treaty rights, extensive smuggling of uncertificated opium and presidential mandates ordering the entire abolition of the trade within the year all contributed to a situation which was extremely anxious for those interested. The total shipping entered and cleared amounted to 488,649 vessels of 36,735,149 tons, the decrease as compared with 1911 being due entirely to a large falling off in the number of steam launches and junks formerly employed in local trade. **P.W.**—The new building for the Courts of Justice was completed in the beginning of the year and was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor on 15th January, 1912. The following other buildings were also completed:—Additional Storey and new Wing to Yaumati English School : Market and Slaughter House, Aberdeen : Stables near the Disinfecting Station, Yaumati : Lighthouse and Quarters, Kap Sing Island :

Additional Wing to the Maternity Hospital. The construction of the road on the east side of the Peak Tramway connecting Chamberlain and Plantation Roads was completed and extended down the hillside towards Barker Road with which it will eventually be connected. Sundry improvements were carried out to the Bonham and Wongneichong Roads, and the forming of the streets in connection with the Tai Hang Village Improvement Scheme was completed. In Kowloon, the approaches to No. 2 Railway Bridge from Chatham and Gascoigne Roads were improved and in the New Territories the construction of the roads from San Tin to Au Tau and Kam Tin to Au Tau was commenced. Important nullah-training works, amounting to over 4,000 feet in length were carried out in the neighbourhood of Shaukiwan, Wongneichong and Pokfulam as well as in the City, the Hill District and Kowloon. The sewer in Craigmin Road in the Hill District and the stormwater drains in Hill and Bonham Roads were extended and the large drainage works at Shamshuipo and Kowloon City were completed. The filling in of a large area to form a new site for Ap Liu Village, near Shamshuipo, was also completed. Extensive purchases of land to the south of Salisbury Road, Kowloon, required for the terminal station of the Kowloon-Canton Railway were effected. **Leg.**—43 Ordinances (22 Amendment) passed : the principal other matters dealt with were—advertisements regulation, airships, boycott prevention, Chinese Congregational Church, Chinese marriage preservation, criminal sessions, copyright repeal, crown solicitors, deportation, final revision of ordinances, foreign copper coin, full court, holidays, innkeepers, limited partnerships, revenue officers power of arrest and vehicles and traffic regulation.

1913.

(*Mr Claud Severn administered from 21.8.13 to 24.12.13.*

Pr. Ev.—Re-constituted Appeal Court under the Presidency of Sir Havilland de Saussmarez opened (2/1). Certain districts contemplated by the Government to be

proclaimed as boycott areas announced (4/1). The boycott of the Low Level Tramway which commenced in November of the preceding year came to an end early in February. A Cadet Company in connection with the Hongkong Volunteer Corps formed (March). SS. *Tai On* pirated (2/4). A Day of Prayer for China in Christian Churches appointed by the Government of China (27/4). A bomb factory seized at Tai Kok Tsui (3/7). Independence of the Kwangtung Province proclaimed by Governor-General Ch'an Kwing-ming (18/7). Lung Chai-kwong advanced from Kwongsi to restore the authority of the Central Government arrived at Canton (11/8). Diocesan Girls' School opened (September). Many piracies occurred in the waters of the Canton River delta throughout the year.

Tr. & Ind.—Exchange rose during the summer months as the result of the issue of the Quintuple Loan and Indian purchasers of silver but generally the tendency was downward in consequence of the suspension of the Indian Specie Bank. In December it stood at 1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Indian Yarn trade was the smallest since 1906. Piecegoods may be said to have had an average year. The Woollen trade was bad and there were heavy stocks for which an outlet could not be found. The Sundries market was suffering heavily from the effects of over-speculation during the first and second revolution and there were many failures among the smaller dealers. Japanese competition was strong. The Silk Market was exceptionally good. Exports of Cassia were at the lowest they have been during the past 20 years. The Matting industry was very much hampered owing to the uncertainty of duties due to the U. S. A. tariff revision. Prices were low and very unremunerative to manufacturers. The Metal business opened with boom prices but these were not maintained and declines in all lines set in. The consumption of Kerosine Oil shewed a decrease as compared with 1912 due to the general unrest of the people in South China. The Flour import for the year amounted to 5,176,623 bags of a total approximate value of \$11,000,000. Imports from America 4,774,623 bags, Canada 320,000, Australia 82,000, a total reduction on 1912 imports of 518,000 bags. The demand for

Canadian flour continued to increase. The new crops of Rice were quite up to expectations and the prospects for 1914 were good. The Indian Opium trade was at an absolute standstill. In accordance with the British Government's agreement with China no further importations of opium were permissible until existing stocks were exhausted. Prices were—Patna \$5,650-5,875, Benares \$5,475-5,700, Malwa \$4,900-5,000. Persian, (the trade in which is restricted to Japan), was \$1,150. The total Shipping entered and cleared at the Port amounted to 490,228 vessels of 37,742,982 tons which compared with the figures for 1912 shows an increase of 1,609 vessels of 1,007,933 tons. P.W.—The following new buildings were completed during the year:—Sanitary Inspectors' Office and Quarters, Wantsai District, in Queen's Road East; New 2-storeyed south block of the Western Market at junction of Bonham Strand and Morrison Street; New Operating Theatre to the Government Civil Hospital; Extension to the Government Slaughter House, Kennedy Town; Extension of the Belilius Public School in Hollywood Road; Western District Sanitary Office and Quarters, Pokfulam Road; Stables for Sanitary Department at Leighton Hill Road; Vegetable and Fruit Market at Yaumati; Extensions to Royal Observatory; Police Station at Cheung Chau in the New Territories. Improvements and extensions were carried out to the following roads:—Wong-nei-chong Road, Belchers Street, Hau Fung Lane, Reclamation Street, Argyle Street, Canton Road, and Mody Road. In the New Territories, the San Tin-Au Tau and the Kam Tin-Au Tau Roads were completed and also some short lengths of roads in the neighbourhood of Fan Ling and Sheung Shui. Close on 6,000 lineal feet of nullahs were trained in the neighbourhood of Shaukiwan, Wongneichong Pokfulam, as will as in the City, Hill District and Kowloon. Considerable extensions of the existing drainage System in Hongkong and Kowloon were carried out a large area in the neighbourhood of Shamshuipo was filled in to provide sites for those inhabitants of that village who had been dislodged by improvements carried out there. Extensive water works

were in progress during the year :—the construction of a new impounding reservoir to contain 1,500 million gallons at Tytam Tuk and the erection of a new Pumping Station in Pokfulam Road to supply water to the Hill District. The construction of a service reservoir and filter beds at Shaukiwan was completed. **Leg.**—30 Ordinances (14 Amendment) passed : one Ordinance to repeal the Sugar Convention Ordinance subsequently disallowed. The most important matters dealt with were :—General Loan and Inscribed Stock, Prohibition of the Circulation of Foreign Notes, Prohibition of the Circulation of Foreign Silver and Nickel Coins, Steam Launches and River Trade Steamers (Protection against Piracy), and Education.

1914.

Pr. Ev.—Presidential Mandate issued in China declaring Kweiwa Cheng, Kalgan, Dolon-Nor, Chinfeng, Taonanfu, Lieng-kow, Hulutao in North China open to international trade (January). Mr. Ellis Kadoorie offered to Lady May \$15,000 towards an Institute in Hongkong to be called the “Helena May Institute for Women” (January). Supreme Court of Hongkong sanctioned removal of Morrison Library from the City Hall to University of Hongkong (March). During March two steamers *Childar* and *Shingtai* were pirated while in April the S.S. *Tai On* was attacked and burned off Kio. Many pirates afterwards brought to trial and executed in Canton. Floods in the West River, great loss of life and property (June). A sum of \$50,000 was voted by the Hongkong Legislative Council and a Committee was appointed to raise a public subscription for flood relief purposes (July). Death of Sir Kai Ho Kai, Kt., C.M.G., (21/7). Austria-Hungary declared war on Servia (28/7). Germany declared war on Russia (1/8). War declared by Great Britain on Germany at 11 p.m. 4/8. France declared war on Austria-Hungary (10/8). War declared by Great Britain on Austria-Hungary at 12 m.n. 12/8. Japan declared war against Germany (23/8).

War declared between Great Britain and Turkey (5/11). Supreme Court of Hongkong declared a Prize Court (21/8). Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund opened. \$100,000 voted by the Hongkong Legislative Council (22/10). Fall of Tsingtau (7/11). **Tr. & Ind.**—Exchange presented no novel features until the outbreak of war which caused a serious slump, rates on 4th and 5th August being $1/8\frac{3}{4}$, but on the 11th August recovered to $1/11\frac{1}{2}$. At the end of the year however they ruled between $1/8\frac{7}{8}$ and $1/9\frac{1}{2}$ T.T. Indian Yarn trade had an unsatisfactory year, the losses suffered equalling those of 1906. During the early part of the year there were occasional upward fluctuations ; the European war caused a decline which in November reached 25 per cent. The total turnover was 155,000 bales against 125,000 for 1913 and 180,000 for 1912. Piece-goods had a very bad year owing to the floods in the West River, depreciation of Kwang Tung notes, and the European upheaval. Fancies and Novelties began fairly well but fell away. The Woollen trade was bad and large stocks remained on hand. Sundries business was not satisfactory. Stocks were heavy and demand poor. Trade in better class sundries tended to get more and more into the hands of the big department stores and the old fashioned shop keepers had to turn their attention more to cheap Japanese sundries. The Tailoring and Outfitting trade was poor, and many shops had to close before the end of the year. The Silk Market which opened very promisingly and continued good for the first half of the year became greatly restricted on account of the unprecedented West River floods causing destruction to the mulberry trees. The European War brought about the complete collapse of the trade. Exports to Europe 22,928 bales as against 37,300 in 1913, and Exports to America 16,967 bales as against 18,800. The export of Cassia Oil was spasmodic all through the year. Prices averaged about \$155 per picul for 70/75 per cent., \$165 per picul for 75/80 per cent., \$175 per picul for 80/85 per cent. Matting and mats exported to America fell off by about one-third in comparison with the preceding year. Kerosine consumption increased. The flour import for

the year from America was 3,516,420 bags and from Canada 428,334, making a total of 3,939,754, a decrease of 1,236,769 on the previous year. Australian shipments were small. The demand for Canadian flour continues to increase. The demand for rice from America, South Africa and Canada almost doubled itself. The importation of Indian Opium entirely stopped. Stocks of certified opium in Hongkong and Shanghai amounted to 7,800 chests. The formation of an opium combine gave the importers an opportunity of clearing holdings before the trade was abolished. Prices ranged as follow:—Patna New \$5,975-9,325, Patna Old \$5,750-9,00, Benares New \$5,800-9,050, Benares Old \$5,575-9,150, Malwa \$5,550-9,150. The total Shipping entered and cleared amounted to 517,439 vessels of 36,756,951 tons, an increase over 1913 of 27,211 vessels but a decrease of 986,031 net register tons. **P.W.**—The following buildings were completed during the year:—New Magistracy (with the exception of certain internal fittings), Subordinate Officers' Quarters at Breezy Point and Mount Parish in Victoria and adjoining King's Park, Kowloon, stables for Sanitary Department adjoining No. 1 Police Station, two underground trough closets, one in Pottinger Street and the other in D'Aguilar Street, a urinal at Happy Valley, additions to the Printing Office, Victoria Gaol, and additions and alterations to the Hung Hom Police Station. The following new roads were completed during the year:—the first portion of the road on the North face of the Victoria Peak commencing from Victoria Gap and the road to give access to the lots situated on the ridge to the East of Happy Valley. Belchers Street was extended through M.L. 239 and the old road from Deep Water Bay to Shaukiwan through Stanley was improved by diverting and widening it at several points. In the New Territories the extension of the road at Castle Peak Bay and the construction of the pier there were practically completed during the year as was also the road from Taipo to Fanling with the exception of two bridges. Upwards of 10,000 lineal feet of stream courses were trained in the neighbourhood of Shaukiwan and Pokfulam in the City

and Hill Districts and in Kowloon. In the New Territories, a small amount of training was carried out in the vicinity of the Railway Bungalows at Taipo. Considerable extensions of sewers in connection with new building lots were carried out in Hongkong and Kowloon. The reclamation in front of K.M.L.s 29-31 was completed. The construction of the Depôt for coaling and repairing Government launches was commenced on a part of this reclamation and at the close of the year the slipway for Government launches was nearing completion. Good progress was made with the construction of the masonry dam of the new impounding reservoir at Tytan Tuk and with the laying of the necessary mains and foundations for additional pumping plant. The new pumping station on Pokfulam Road to supersede the one on Bonham Road was completed and brought into use during the year. The construction of extensive filter beds and of a large service reservoir for the supply of the Western District of the City was undertaken towards the close of the year. The construction of the large breakwater and the other works in connection with the typhoon Refuge at Mongkoktsui were nearing completion at the end of the year. **Leg.**—33 Ordinances (19 Amendments) passed. The principal matters dealt with were:—Opium, Cremation, Seditious Publications, Public Lighting, Obscene Publications, Dentistry, Wild Birds and Game Preservation, Piracy Prevention, Trading with the Enemy, Special Police Reserve and Alien Enemies (Winding up).

1915.

Pr. Ev.—Tiger killed in New Territories. 1 European and 2 Indian Constables died from wounds (8/3). *Hannametal* restored to owner by Hongkong Prize Court (1/4). Bank of China authorised to issue 3,000,000 dollars in subsidiary notes (22/4). Japan presented Ultimatum to China (7/5). Chinese Government submitted to Japan's demands (9/5). A sum of £4,500 remitted to the Overseas Club for two aeroplanes for the British

Government. One presented by the partners of the Tai Yau Bank and the other by general subsciptions among the British and Chinese communities (20/5). British Chamber of Commerce inaugurated in Shanghai (25/5). Shanghai suffered from a severe typhoon (28/7). Disaster in Kwongtung Province by the flooding of the West River. Thousands lost their lives and thousands more were made homeless. Fire in Canton ; estimated that 10,000 people perished. The Hongkong Government voted \$50,000 in addition to a relief fund raised by the Tung Wah Hospital (29/7). American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai organised (18/8). Their Majesties the King and Queen presented their portraits to the Colony (23/9). New French Convent orphanage opened by Lady May (6/10). Open-air *fête* in the Public Gardens in aid of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (27/10). Important judgment delivered by Sir Samuel Evans, President of the Prize Court, on the status of Arnhold, Karberg & Co. (23/11). Death of the Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWETT, C.M.G., (24/11). Election of the Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE as Chairman of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce (9/11). President Yuan Shih-kai invited to ascend dragon throne by the provincial delegates at Peking (13/12). Memorial stone of new Harbour Refuge at Mongkoktsui laid by His Excellency the Governor (16/12). **Tr. & Ind.**—Exchange showed a steady rising tendency beginning in January with 1s. 9d. and ending in December with 1s. 11d. There were no violent fluctuations during the year. The market in Indian Yarn ruled steady for the most of the year ; the volume of business transacted during the year was 108,000 bales, being 30,700 bales more than in 1914. In the piecegoods trade there was a good business in fancy goods, but big stocks of grey and white shirtings accumulated owing to the shortage of dyes. Woollen goods reached a very high price owing to the fact that Home spinners and weavers were busy on war contracts ; an opportunity was therefore presented of disposing of stocks harboured in the Colony since 1911. In October and November silk prices reached a very high figure. Exports to Europe

amounted to 13,474 bales as against 22,928 in 1914; and exports to America 26,800 bales as against 16,967. There was not much business in opium, stocks having been sold to the Chinese authorities. Imports of Kerosene increased by 10 per cent. Business in metals was almost at a stand-still for want of material. Large profits were made in shipping, freights reaching very high rates. The total shipping entered and cleared during the year amounted to 531,602 vessels of 33,884,919 tons. Floods in the Canton province had a most disastrous effect on trade during the year. **P.W.**—The following buildings were completed during the year:—Married Quarters for Police in Caine Road, a new block in the lower yard of Victoria Gaol (containing 78 cells), a School in the Hill District, new P.W.D. Stores in Bullock Lane, a low-power Wireless Telegraph Station at Cape D'Aguilar, an addition to the Land Office at Tai Po to provide quarters for a Land Bailiff and a Police Station at Lok Ma Chau in the New Territories. A new road, 20 feet wide, connecting the old Aberdeen-Stanley Road with Deep Water Bay was completed. Upwards of 5,000 lineal feet of stream-courses were trained in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, in the City and Hill District, and in Kowloon. In the New Territories, the training of the streams in the vicinity of the Railway bungalows at Tai Po was extended. Considerable extensions of sewers in connection with new building lots were carried out in Hongkong and Kowloon. The construction of the large breakwater and other works in connection with the Typhoon Refuge at Mongkoktsui was completed in August and a commemoration stone was laid by H.E. the Governor in December. Good progress was made with the construction of the masonry dam of the new impounding reservoir at Tytam Tuk whilst the laying of two new pumping mains and the extension of the pumping station to accommodate the additional plant were completed. Good progress was also made with the construction of extensive filter beds and a large service reservoir for the supply of the Western District of the City. The whole of I.L. 3 was resumed in connection with a scheme for the extension of the Central Police

Station. **Leg.**—35 Ordinances (14 Amendment) passed. The principal matters dealt with were:—Seditious Publications (Possession), Estate Duty, Post Office, Asiatic Emigration, Companies, Deportation, Military Stores (Exportation), Declaration of Ultimate Destination, Alien Enemies (Winding up), Trading with the Enemy, and Travellers Restriction.

1916.

(*Mr. Claud Severn administered from 6.11.16 to 8.12.16.*)

Pr. Ev.—Yaumati Dispensary opened by His Excellency the Governor (25/1). Inauguration of new Catholic Orphanage at West Point (2/3). Sailors of the Royal Navy on service in the China Sea entertained by Hongkong ladies (18/3). Rousing War Speech by His Excellency the Governor at the annual dinner of Hongkong Volunteer Corps Sergeants' Mess (25/3). Establishment of a school for study of Chinese suggested at Annual Meeting of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce (28/3). Wreck of the S.S. *Chiyo Maru* near eastern extremity of Lema group of islands. All passengers rescued (31/3). Rival factions met at Hoi Chu, Canton, to discuss ways and means of preserving peace in Kwongtung Province. The Conference ended in bloodshed (12/4). New Pavilion on Hongkong University Athletic Ground declared open by His Excellency the Governor (3/5). China Coast Officers' strike ended, the guild being recognised and extra pay and bonus granted (14/5). Death of President Yuan Shih-kai (6/6). Memorial Services in the Union Church and St. John's Cathedral for Lord Kitchener and for those who were killed in the naval battle off Jutland (11th and 14th June). Canton-Kowloon train attacked by robbers in Chinese Territory. Casualties were numerous (15/6). Chinese Parliament re-opened by President Li Yuan-hung (1/8). Political unrest for a considerable period in Kwongtung culminated in attacks on the City of Canton from the North and West which continued for some weeks.

All business in Canton almost entirely suspended. Hundreds killed and the hospitals crowded with wounded (5/8). Hongkong Police Reserve Club opened by His Excellency the Governor (9/8). Opening of the Helena May Institute (12/9). Opening of Ellis Kadoorie School for Indians (15/10). "Our Day"—on behalf of the Red Cross Funds—total drawings of \$41,000 effected (19/10). "Heather Day" in Hongkong, proceeds of £1,582 effected (1/12). Opening of National Mission (2/12). **Tr. & Ind.**—Exchange opened at $1/11\frac{1}{6}$ and reached $2/4\frac{1}{8}$ in May; it then dropped to $2/1\frac{1}{8}$ (30th June), but again advanced until it reached $2/4\frac{3}{4}$ on the 31st December. Business transactions in Indian yarn amounted to 141,800 bales during the year, an increase of 33,000 bales over the previous year. The piece goods market was somewhat restricted owing to delay in supplies from Home. Towards the end of the year a large number of orders were booked as a result of the rising exchange. Business in white shirtings still remained dull owing to the scarcity of dyes. Supplies of woollen goods were short as the Home mills were occupied in making Army cloth; prices were too high to permit of much business being done. Flour imports during the year amounted to 1,604,033 bags, a decrease of 471,086 as compared with 1915. There was little business in opium. The consumption of petroleum and its products decreased about 40% during the year on account of scarcity of tonnage, abnormally high freight rates, and the disturbed condition of South China. Metals were in strong demand throughout the year. The demand for Tin Plates was exceptionally strong. It was difficult to place orders for Structural Steel and Shipbuilding material as American mills were booked up. The total shipping entered and cleared during the year amounted to 642,794 vessels of 36,381,459 tons, an increase of 111,192 vessels and 2,496,538 tons over 1915. **P.W.**—The only building worthy of mention, completed during the year, was a new block of Quarters for Subordinate Officers (6 houses) on the east side of Happy Valley. Matsheds were erected at Castle Peak Bay for occupation as a Police Station. The Creek at Au

Tau was bridged by a ferro-concrete bridge, thus linking up Castle Peak Bay with Fanling, Taipo, etc., and the widening of the road from near Sheung Shui to San Tin to 20 feet in width was completed. Upwards of 6,500 lineal feet of stream-courses were trained in the neighbourhood of the City, Aberdeen, and Pokfulam, and in Kowloon. Considerable extensions of sewers in connection with new buildings were carried out in Hongkong and Kowloon. An additional filter-bed, being the fourth, in connection with the Kowloon Water Works, was constructed below the Taipo Road, near the 5th milestone. Somewhat extensive dredging operations off Kowloon Point in connection with the erection of a new pier, 655 feet in length, by the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company were completed. An additional telephone cable, containing 20 cores, was laid across the Harbour but was unfortunately so seriously damaged by a vessel during a storm in September that it had to be taken up again. Good progress was made with the new impounding reservoir at Tytam Tuk and with the additional filter beds and service reservoir for the supply of the Western District of the City. The filling-in, levelling, and draining of Sookunpoo Valley to form an additional recreation ground also made good progress. **Leg.**—15 Ordinances (4 Amendment) passed. The principal matters dealt with were:—False Passports and Suspected Persons, Punishment of Incest, Trading with the Enemy (Extension of Powers), Marriage of British Subjects (Facilities), Registration of Persons, Trading with the Enemy (Amendment), Pharmacy and Poisons, Taxation of Tobacco, War Loan, and Bills of Exchange.

1917.

(*Mr. Claud Severn administered from 10.11.17 to 17.12.17.*)

Pr. Ev.— Joint Conference of the National Medical Association and the Medical Missionary Association inaugurated at Canton (24/1). Foundation stone of the new

Chinese Y.M.C.A. building in Bridges Street laid by the Bishop of Victoria (10/2). Launch of the *Autolycus*, the largest ship built in British Overseas Dominions, by the Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., Ltd. (27/3). Hongkong Constitutional Reform Association formally inaugurated at a public meeting in the Theatre Royal (3/5). A St. George's Society for Hongkong formed at a meeting of Englishmen in the City Hall (31/5). Restoration of the Emperor of China by Chang Hsun and the monarchist party (1/7). Premises of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, in Queen's Road Central, sold by auction for \$335,000. **Tr. & Ind.**—Exchange fluctuated between 2/3½ and 2/4½ until the end of April when a steady advance was made until it stood at 3/2⅞ at the end of September; a sharp decline then took place with subsequent recovery and the rate on 31st December stood at 3/—. The yarn market suffered from the violent fluctuations in prices during the year. A crisis was at one time imminent following on a sudden fall in prices coupled with a rise in exchange. Later in the year, however, the position improved and some profitable business resulted. Though Manchester prices continued to rise the enhanced value of the dollar allowed of a good volume of business being done in piece goods, the prices of which would otherwise have been beyond the reach of the Chinese. The trade in woollens was negligible owing to high prices. The trade in Sundries was mostly with Japan and America, the former supplying most of the articles formerly imported from Germany. Imports of Flour amounted to 1,072,089 bags. Due to war conditions, Japan took first place with 922,377 bags as against 81,700 in 1916, while only 11,850 bags were imported from the United States as against 975,771 in 1916. Business in opium was practically at a standstill during the year. The consumption of kerosene increased by 5,000,000 gallons. The metal market generally was good for the first half year, but later owing to a lessened demand from Japan prices declined and the year closed with a weaker tendency. Shipbuilding materials were entirely under Government control and it was difficult to obtain supplies.

The total shipping entered and cleared during the year amounted to 621,090 vessels of 34,105,067 tons, a decrease of 21,704 vessels and 2,276,390 on 1916.

P. W.—The Taitam Tuk Scheme, Second Section, commenced in 1912 completed October 22nd. This Scheme comprises (i) A Storage Reservoir at sea level, capacity 1,420 million gallons. (ii) Extension of existing Pumping Station to accommodate additional machinery. (iii) Two additional sets of Pumping Machinery, each capable of raising 3 million gallons per day to Taitam Tunnel. (iv) Two suction mains, 18" diameter and 0.52 mile in length. (v) Two rising mains 18" diameter and 1.93 miles in length. The Dam has an extreme length of 1,255 feet with an extreme height from foundations to the roadway of 170 feet, to the crest of the overflow 161 feet. Is of cement concrete faced with granite. Pumping Machinery, supplied and erected by J. Simpson & Co. of London, vertical inverted direct-acting type. Engines triple expansion, piston rods of three cylinders directly connected to single-acting plunger pumps. Designed to run at 30 revolutions per minute. Three boilers Lancashire type each 26' 0" in length by 7' 0" diameter; two capable of running the whole plant. Satisfactory progress made with the additional Filter Beds and Service Reservoir for the Western District of the City. Central Police Station Extension progress substantial. Considerable road construction and improvements carried out. Coastal Road from Shamshuiipo at Castle Peak commenced. Existing road from Deep Water Bay to Repulse Bay widened, regraded, and diverted where necessary for motor traffic. Road from Fanling to Castle Peak: section from San Tin to Au Tau widened to 20 feet. Taipo Road, between 5th and 9th milestones, widened and improved, shortening the section by 3,100 feet. 10,383 lineal feet of stream-courses trained in the City, Peak, Shaukiwan, Pokfulam, and Kowloon Districts. Extensions of the sewerage systems made in Hongkong, Kowloon, and Shamshuiipo. New Recreation Ground, Sookunpoo Valley, completed. **Leg.**—32 Ordinances (12 Amendment) passed. The principal matters dealt with were:—

Crown Land Resumption, Alien Enemies (Winding up) Amendment, Trading with the Enemy and Export of Prohibited Goods, Rating (Special War Rate), Military Service, Legal Proceedings against Enemies, Liquors, Deportation, Opium, Ferries, Importation and Exportation, Contracts (War Restrictions), and Fire and Marine Insurance Companies Deposit.

1918.

(*Mr. Claud Severn administered from 12.9.18 to 31.12.18*).

Pr. Ev.—Sensational affair at Gresson Street between the Police and a gang of armed desperadoes : Detective Inspector O'Sullivan, Detective Sergeant Clerk, an Indian constable, and a Chinese detective shot dead ; Sergeant Wills and one of the principal Chinese detectives wounded ; two robbers killed, one shot himself, two escaped, subsequently arrested (22/1). Opening of the Taitam Tuk reservoir by H.E. the Governor (2/2). Serious fire at the shipyards at Cheung-sha-wan : 500 people homeless (3/2). Earthquake shock felt in Hong-kong : serious damage at Swatow, over 800 people injured (13/2). Disaster at the Race Course : collapse of Chinese matsbeds caused a fire ; over 600 bodies recovered ; racing abandoned (26/2) ; exhaustive enquiry commenced (4/3) concluded (12/4). The Bishop of Victoria dedicated, at St. John's Cathedral, tablet in memory of the late Dr. J. M. ATKINSON, former Principal Civil Medical Officer of Hongkong (20/3). The new pavilion of the Taikoo Bowling Club declared open (1/6). H.E. the Governor unveiled tablet in remembrance of the late Rev. N. C. POPE, St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon (7/7). Indian constable ran amok at Tai O : Sergeant Glendinning killed (17/7). Landslide at Morrison Hill Road : fifty-ton rock crashed into houses, six killed (4/8). Lady MAY launched the *War Drummer*, the first standard ship built in Hongkong —Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co. (10/8). H.E. the

Officer Administering the Government (Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G.) opened the new Chinese Y.M.C.A. (10/10). Armistice celebrations in Hongkong—public holiday ; special meeting of the Legislative Council ; thanksgiving services at the local churches ; meeting at the Hongkong Club ; mass meeting at the Theatre Royal (13/11). Memorial services for men who died on active service (29/12). **Tr. & Ind.**—Exchange opened at 3/- and steadily advanced to 3/8 at end of September, when it fell sharply to 3/2, recovering subsequently ; the rate stood at 3⁴/₄ on 31st December. Violent fluctuations were again experienced in the yarn market, but importers as well as Chinese dealers did a fairly profitable trade. The piece goods trade was adversely affected by the disturbed conditions in China, up-country dealers fearing to keep large stocks. Manchester prices increased considerably during the year and little new business was placed, European importers continuing to draw on their old stocks bought at lower prices. There was a steady advance in the prices of woollens new stocks of which were for the most part unobtainable. In the Sundries trade Japan continued to be the chief source of the supply, war restrictions rendering most of the regular lines unobtainable in Great Britain and the U.S.A. Australia supplied many wants, food-stuffs in particular, in a restricted manner. The year was a very poor one for the flour trade, owing to high prices and lack of tonnage. In February the Japanese Government put an embargo on the export of flour, except under special licence, and difficulty was experienced in getting flour from Australia as freight space was very limited. Imports of flour amounted to only 706,509 bags, of which 42,500 bags came from Japan, 342,009 from Australia, and 322,000 from Shanghai. The slump in the opium market continued during the year. The unsettled state of the neighbouring province seriously hampered the sale of kerosene in the interior, especially in Hainan, the Luichow Peninsula, and Yeungkong. The metal trade was very profitable during the first half of the year, but the news of the Armistice knocked the bottom out of the market and resulted in the cancellation of a large number of orders.

Little business was done in the soy trade as stocks were very low owing to shipping difficulties which prevented the arrival of molasses. Shipments of bristles were much above normal, due almost entirely to war requirements. Buyers in both the U.S.A. and Great Britain complained of the poor quality of the South China bristles. A good business was done in Ginger and Human Hair. Little business was done in Aniseed Oil and Cassia Oil. The total of shipping entered and cleared amounted to 579,541 vessels of 29,518,189 tons, a decrease of 53,537 vessels and 4,974,484 tons.

P.W.—Market at Shamshuipo completed. Central Police Station Extension practically at a standstill owing to difficulty in obtaining steelwork. A new road from the north end of Taitam Tuk Dam to Taitam Gap, 20 feet in width, completed, also a new road, 40 feet wide, west of Aberdeen Village. Considerable portions of the old road, eastward and westward of Aberdeen Village, widened to 30 or 40 feet and otherwise improved for motor traffic. Extensive improvements to Pokfulam Road in progress. New Territories road, 20 feet in width, from 3rd milestone Taipo Road to the village of Tsün Wan, nearly 6 miles, completed. Extensive road construction or improvements in progress, both Hongkong and mainland. Upwards of 3,200 lineal feet of stream-courses trained in the neighbourhood of the City, Tsat Tsz Mui, and Kowloon. Extensions of sewers in connection with new buildings in Hongkong, Kowloon, and Shamshuipo. Filter Beds and Service Reservoir for the Western District of the City nearly completed. Piers hitherto used by ferry launches between the City and western side of Kowloon Peninsula resumed by Government. Areas known as Kowloon Marine Lot 83 and Kowloon Inland Lot 1178, in Hunghom Bay, resumed by Government at a cost of \$383,807.90 for future railway and wharfage developments.

Leg.—15 Ordinances (6 Amendment) passed. The principal matters dealt with were:—The Malay States Extradition Ordinance Repeal, Indecent Exhibitions, Bills of Exchange (Time of Noting), Claims against Enemies, Dangerous Smoking Prevention, Peak District (Resi-

dence), General Military Service, Copyright, Anglo-Portuguese Commercial Treaty, and Opium.

1919.

Governor Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., LL.D., (4.7.1912, retired 28.2.1919.)

(Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., administered from 1.1.19. to 29.9.19).

(Governor Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G., assumed administration 30.9.19).

Pr. Ev.—Mr. WEI YUK created Knight Bachelor in New Year Honours (1/1). Meeting in City Hall in celebration of the termination of the war (5/1). Meeting in City Hall under auspices of Constitutional Reform Association (9/1). Retirement of Sir FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G., LL.D., from governorship of the Colony announced as from end of February, 1919 (22/1). Joint session of Executive and Legislative Councils ; resolution passed acknowledging the services rendered to the Colony by Sir FRANCIS HENRY MAY (25/1). Arrival of Vice-Admiral Sir F. C. TUDOR, Commander-in-Chief, China Station (13/2). Meeting of Hongkong War Charities Committee ; organisation wound up (3/3). His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G.) opened the new University Medical Schools (23/5). Peace Celebrations (18/7 and 19/7). Disturbances owing to shortage and high price of rice (26/7) ; Government relieves situation by buying rice and selling at cost price. Last parade of the Hongkong Police Reserve (20/9). Arrival of His Excellency the Governor, Sir REGINALD EDWARD STUBBS, K.C.M.G. (30/9). Meeting of Kowloon residents to form a Kowloon Residents' Association (1/12). Escape of four prisoners from Victoria Gaol ; Warder Speed and an Indian Warder murdered (15/12). Last

parade of Hongkong Defence Corps (17/12). **Tr. & Ind.**—Exchange opened at 3/4 and dropped to 3/0 $\frac{3}{4}$ in March, when it rose until on 15th December it reached 6/2. It fell to 4/10 $\frac{1}{2}$ by the 31st December. In the Yarn market the general tendency was towards higher prices. A strong demand for cloth existed and both manufacturers and traders of cotton goods experienced a very prosperous year. The year was on the whole a good one in the piece goods business. Manchester prices dropped about March, but a rapid rise soon followed due to heavy buying by Shanghai and other Chinese centres. The increased prices were, however, fortunately off-set by the continued rise in Exchange. Little business was done in woollens owing to the high prices ruling in the United Kingdom. British Sundries began during the year to find their way to China in increasing quantities. With the Japanese boycott there arose a certain demand for Chinese manufactured goods. There was no market for opium. The price of kerosene fell 70 cents on packed and 45 cents on bulk, due to the advance in sterling Exchange and the lower cost of tin plates. The metal market was dull and prices fluctuated considerably. Owing to shipping difficulties and the high Exchange very little business was done in Soy, Aniseed Oil and Cassia Oil. A large business was done in Feathers and Human Hair. There was practically no export trade in Bristles; owing to excessive adulteration foreign buyers would not touch the South China article without certain guarantees, which merchants were unable to give. The total of shipping entered and cleared amounted to 649,168 vessels of 35,615,169 tons, an increase of 69,627 vessels and 6,096,980 tons. **P.W.**—Central Police Station Extension practically completed; also an extension of the Harbour Office building, to accommodate Imports and Exports Office and an extension of the Lunatic Asylum. A third storey added to the Public Works Department Annexe. In Kowloon a second block of quarters for Subordinate Officers (6 houses) completed and, on Lantao Island, a market at Tai O completed. Improvements to Pokfulam Road continued and the remaining two sections of motor-

road round the Island, extending from Repulse Bay to Taitam Tuk and from Taitam Gap to Shaukiwan, completed. Widening of Queen's Road East undertaken. In Kowloon, a new road to Taikoktsui completed. 20-ft. road from Tsün Wan to Castle Peak completed, thus forming a circular route, 57 miles in length, on the mainland. Tai Po Road Improvements continued. 3,400 lineal feet of stream-courses trained in Hongkong and Kowloon. Main sewer laid along east side of Mount Kellett to connect with outfall sewer from Matilda Hospital. Filter Beds and Service Reservoir for Western District of the City completed. Beaconsfield Arcade resumed at a cost of \$275,000 and R.B.L. 111 at a cost of \$31,002. K.F.L. 11 resumed at a cost of \$41,076.73 for extension of Coronation Road northwards. Leg.—23 Ordinances (7 Amendment) passed. The principal matters dealt with were:—Non-Ferrous Metal Industry, Banking Business (Prohibited Control), Termination of the Present War (Definition), Marine Stores Protection, Enemy Aliens Restriction, Rice and Military Service Repeal.

1920.

Pr. Ev.—Appointment by H.E. the Governor of Committees to consider the development of the Colony's economic resources and the question of the protection of life and property during typhoons (10/1). Honorary degree of LL.D. conferred on Sir HENRY MAY, G.C.M.G., and Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, by the University of Hongkong (16/1). Kowloon Residents' Association formed at a meeting in the City Hall (20/1). Formation of Aero Club of Hongkong (3/2). Destructive fire at West Point; 53 deaths; damage estimated at \$1,500,000 (3/2). New Hongkong Volunteer Force Bill passed (5/2). Honorary degree of LL.D. conferred on Sir JOHN JORDAN, P.C., K.C.B., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., by the University of Hongkong (7/3). Peace Celebrations Executive Committee decided on erection of Cenotaph on site in front of Hongkong Club (16/3);

decision confirmed at meeting of General Peace Celebrations Committee (21/3). Strike of Chinese engineers and fitters employed in Hongkong dockyards (3/4); strike of fitters of Hongkong Tramway Company (10/4); settlement reached (20/4). First meeting of newly-appointed Board of Education (14/4). Arrival in Hongkong of H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Roumania (10/6). Government announced its decision to contribute \$1,000,000 to the Endowment Fund of the University of Hongkong, and to meet the existing indebtedness of the University, amounting to \$570,000, in accordance with the recommendations of the Hongkong University Commission (13/9). Arrival of new Bishop of Victoria, Dr. DUPPY, in succession to Dr. LANDER, retired (3/11). Sir MAURICE FITZMAURICE arrived to inspect and report on the development of Hongkong Harbour (13/11). Public Meeting in City Hall approved of the erection, as a War Memorial, of a Club for the joint use of the Services and civilians, to be run under Y.M.C.A. management (2/12). Arrival of Major-General Sir GEORGE M. KIRKPATRICK, new G.O.C. China, (29/12). Tr. & Ind.—Exchange opened at 4/11 and rose to 5/8 on 2nd March, when it began to fall rapidly until it touched 3/6 on 10th June, rising to 4/4 on 15th September, and declining to 3/0½ on 20th December. The rate on 31st December was 3/2. The Yarn market was dull; demand was very slack owing, to a great extent, to the civil war in South China. Prices fell rapidly in April following on a heavy slump in Japan where there were large accumulations brought about by the holding back of Yarn by speculators. This collapse demoralized the markets in China and India. In piece goods Manchester prices steadily advanced, but later in the year, owing to an absence of demand, prices declined by about 50%. During the latter half of the year business was slack and the year closed with fairly large stocks in the Colony. As a result of the rise in Exchange large orders for woollens were placed in Bradford early in the year, though prices were abnormally high, and even when the dollar began to decline orders were placed in the hope of a recovery in exchange. The expected recovery did

not materialize and the year closed leaving importers with stocks of high priced goods on which heavy losses had to be faced. The Sundries trade was not a good one chiefly as a result of the high prices prevailing early in the year. Strikes in the United Kingdom interfered to a considerable extent with deliveries. Motor car sales were good during the latter half of the year. There was no business in opium ; there are now only a few chests in the Colony which are left on the hands of former opium merchants. The kerosene trade generally was normal, though some large dealers suffered losses through looting and incendiaryism during the fighting in the interior. Business was quiet in the metal market. Japanese buyers, having greatly overbought, disposed of their surplus stocks at very low prices, and firms that could finance it bought up much of this stock and stored it. There was, therefore, practically no purchasing in foreign markets. Little business was done in Yunnan Tin, Bristles, Ginger, Feathers, and Cassia Oil. A good business was done in Aniseed Oil. Exports of Human Hair approximated 7,051 piculs, valued at £163,429. Exports of Mats and Matting amounted to about £507,360. The total of shipping entered and cleared amounted to 683,497 vessels of 40,122,527 tons, an increase of 34,329 vessels and 4,507,358 tons over 1919. P.W.—Central Police Station and Harbour Office extensions completed. In Kowloon a Fire Brigade Station was completed. The erection of several houses for Government Officers was commenced. A road commencing at Morrison Gap Road and terminating at Wanchai Gap was completed as was also the Findlay Road extension. Extensive widening and improvements were carried out to the Shaukiwan Road. In Kowloon a road commencing in the Kowloon City Road and terminating near the New Station of the China Light & Power Co. was completed. A considerable extent of the low lying areas east of Shanghai Street and north of Fife Street was brought up to the district formation level with filling obtained from the cutting being carried out in connection with the extension of Coronation Road northwards. Extensive improvements to the Taipo Road between the

9th and 18th milestones were nearly completed. Progress was made with the widening of Wanchai and Queen's Roads. Upwards of 4,000 lineal feet of stream courses were trained. A section of the 18" main which will eventually connect the Eastern Filter Beds was laid from Wong-nei-chong Village to Morrison Gap Road. A new 18" supply main was laid from the Kowloon Filter Beds to Yaumati. The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. made considerable extensions to their dockyards at Hunghom by laying down additional slipways, extending workshops and providing houses for their staff. **Leg.**—17 Ordinances (6 Amendment) passed. The principal matters dealt with were:—Foreign Corporations (Execution of Instruments under Seal), Volunteer, Treaty of Peace Orders, Societies, Plants, and Criminal Intimidation.



	TRADE.		REVENUE.	
	SHIPS ENTERED.	TONNAGE.		
			Local.	Imperial.
			£	£
1841	...	...	.....	.....
1842	...	...	.....	.....
1843	...	...	.....	.....
1844	538	189,257	9,535 54,234 ————— 63,769	
1845	672	226,998	22,242 52,545 ————— 74,787	
1846	675	229,255	27,047 29,223 ————— 54,270	
1847	694	229,465	31,079 18,394 ————— 40,473	
1848	700	228,818	25,072 40,302 ————— 65,374	
1849	902	293,465	23,617 11,910 ————— 35,527	
1850	883	299,009	23,527 14,150 ————— 37,677	

FINANCE.

EXPENDITURE. al.	EXPEN- DITURE.	MILITARY EXPEN- DITURE.	PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE DEVOTED					
			Non- effective Charges.	General Adminis- tration.	Public Health.	Public Instruc- tion.	Public Order.	Pub Wor
£ 14	£	£						
... 34,115		51,896	.06	43.72	2.67	2.68	42.52	8.3
... 0								
... 30		34,766	50,393	.05	36.84	3.09	2.70	39.58
... 0								
53,108		36,419	50,346	.14	36.49	2.78	1.83	39.60
36								
72,84		34,635	41,541	.03	33.89	2.06	3.17	41.90
60,35		40,814	34,830	1.21	28.40	1.50	2.15	39.02
1 50,90		42,426	39,823	.15	27.12	1.48	2.36	43.90
1 62,3		65,498	...	.33	26.03	1.23	1.93	38.10
38,5		62,979	239,814	...	24.71	1.87	2.69	37.82
34,1		66,109	267,468	.54	23.02	4.03	3.07	39.76
—		72,391	...	.79	25.69	4.79	2.53	35.08
								31.12
								60
								59
								60

F E R E S S O.	REVENUE. DERIV FRO. RAT.	ON.	PUBLIC C	CRIMINAL STATISTICS			C IN S	
				Daily Average Number of Prisoners in Gaol.	Persons convicted of Serious Offences.	Per cent of Off.		
		£					OLS.	TOT
90	15	1,319	446				1871	?
89	19	1,332 (\$85)	558				1872	6,09 ?
90	27	1,230	533				1873	4,67
90	25	1,151	447				1874	4,35
07	37	1,328	567				1875	5,20 LS. in-
06	42	1,239	584				1876	5,75 1,11 1,19
							1877	5,70 1,24
							1878	6,10 1,13
							1879	5,50 1,11

No records available.

0,324 51,011 1,069,948 948,01

GENERAL ATTENDANCE.			CRIMINAL STATISTICS.			POLICE STRENGTH.		
Is.	In Mission Schools.	Total.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners in Gaol.	Person convicted of Serious Offences.	Person convicted of Minor Offences.	European.	Indian.	Chines.
2	755	2,047	496	863	3,707	121	263	260
0	619	2,099	518	994	5,616	132	182	294
8	808	2,646	367	948	4,401	110	171	328
1	1,067	2,998	348	786	3,495	107	189	340
7	1,136	3,063	373	949	3,623	110	173	340
5	In Grant-in-Aid Schools.	Total.				623		
8	460	1,578				102	174	338
62	517	1,709	427	974	4,510	614		
38	625	1,866	...	1,196	3,791	102	174	338
34	700	1,830	...	1,554	3,839	615		
	939	2,099	572	1,381	3,350	103	173	341
						617		
						30.08		31.13

PUBLIC ORDER.

Y.E. al.	CRIMINAL STATISTICS.			POLICE STRENGTH.			1881
	Daily Average Number of Prisoners in Gaol.	Persons convicted of Serious Offences.	Persons convicted of Minor Offences.	Europ. ian.	Indian.	Chinese.	
08	657	1,390	4,459	104	171	314	
				589			
09	613	1,405	3,602	104	171	314	1882
				589			
91	543	1,178	4,014	102	171	314	1883
				587			
95	552	1,297	4,743	101	171	314	1884
				586			
41	530	1,298	3,707	101	177	312	1885
				590			
10	674	1,389	6,457	103	200	304	1886
				607			
04	584	1,234	6,310	114	220	347	1887
				681			

* Expenditure on Loan for Public Works in these years not in

1900	10,940	14,022	1,67	65	83,643	121,322	4,202,
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EDUCATION.

PUBLIC ORDER.

EDUCATION.			CRIMINAL STATISTICS.			POLICE STRENGTH.		
Govt. Schools.	In Grant-in-Aid Schools.	Total.	Daily Average Number of Prisoners in Gaol.	Persons convicted of Serious Offences.	Persons convicted of Minor Offences.	Euro-pean.	Indian.	Chinese.
326	3,529	5,155	507	1,687	9,320	127	227	350
						704		
793	3,968	5,761	515	1,728	8,245	128	226	342
						696		
576	4,234	5,810	458	1,391	7,095	118	226	357
						701		
248	3,211	4,459	455	1,224	6,155	117	225	343
						685		
422	3,737	5,159	472	1,478	8,147	112	225	290
						627		
181	3,134	4,315	514	1,378	7,320	112	226	293
						631		
659	3,732	5,391	462	1,497	6,999	112	226	292
						630		
453	3,581	5,034	511	1,654	8,869	112	226	292
						630		
622	1	4,833	432	1,589	5,690	129	350	348
						827		

BLIC INSTRUCTION

P W	SCHOOLS.	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE		
		In Govt. schools.	In Grant-in-Aid Schools.	TOT
78	1,557	3,197	4,7	
67	1,664	3,107	4,7	
90	1,618	3,342	4,9	
69	1,665	3,305	4,9	
70	1,797	3,556	5,3	
67	1,932	3,564	5,4	

* Not included

72 14,489,594 7,59 17,

SHIPS ENGAGED IN TRADE CLEARED AND

P A.	Number.	Total Tonnage.	AC SIN Tc	
			AC	SIN
6,	19,644	20,490,520		
6,	21,010	21,614,995		
6,	21,867	22,939,134		
6,	23,740	22,069,879		
6	23,051	19,561,318		
5	23,303	19,106,690		
£ 6	21,959	17,329,841		
£ 6	19,997	13,982,966		
£ 5	21,275	18,474,996		

N. SCE. tal.	PUBLIC ORDER.				1911	
	CRIMINAL STATISTICS.			POLICE STRENGTH.		
Daily Average Number of Prisoners in Gaol.	Persons convicted of Serious Offences	Persons convicted of Minor Offences.		Euro- pean.	Indian.	Chinese.
303	701	1,302	7,377	134	405	563
				1,102		
333	701	1,911	11,717	158	444	528
				1,130		
368	702	1,508	13,769	175	472	576
				1,223		
206	600	1,194	7,585	175	487	621
				1,283		
223	594	1,328	7,485	176	482	631
				1,289		
233	638	1,508	8,495	165	463	587
				1,215		
204	600	1,501	6,644	160	481	588
				1,229		
127	601	1,527	5,901	159	481	588
				1,228		
898	756	2,280	7,492	166	473	660
				1,299		

